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YANKS ROUT BOLSHEVIKI

BRITAIN KEEPS OWN ANCHOR IN PEACE LEAGUE

Japan and France Pacts to Stand, Balfour Says.

ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Special]—British Foreign Secretary Balfour's pronouncements that the establishment of a league of nations to ensure peace will not require the abrogation of international alliances already entered into is regarded here as one of the most significant disclosures of the Paris negotiations.

Mr. Balfour's utterance is interpreted as evidence that Great Britain, France and Japan are unwilling to commit the preservation of their future security wholly to an experimental "society of nations."

The Anglo-French and Anglo-Japanese alliances will endure. Under the terms of these alliances when one of the signatories is attacked by a third over the other signatory comes to the defense of its ally. If the league of nations prevents war these alliances will not be invoked. If the war proves a failure the allied nations can fall back on their own independent war.

Mint Ends Sea and Air.

England already has made it clear that she does not propose to surrender dominion of the seas to a league of nations, and her aircraft commission recently reported that Great Britain must achieve dominion of the air, whatever the cost.

President Wilson has said repeatedly that the nations joining in the league must sacrifice individual interests for the common good. So far, however, no conspicuous sacrificing appears to have been done. Each one is taking exceedingly good care not to part with any protective powers found serviceable in the absence of a peace league.

In view of this evidence numerous American statesmen would be considerably relieved if Mr. Wilson were to decide that the United States will not permit non-American nations a voice in the regulation of American affairs or any other privilege infringing upon the Monroe doctrine.

Fear Grab of Territory.

Some diplomats are of the opinion that if the allies do not intend to re-English their alliances they will refuse to disclose their secret treaties appearing among themselves certain territories of the Germanic alliance.

One of the issues of the war was "a seat of power" and one of the results of the defeat of Germany is deemed to be the establishment of the sanctity of treaties. The nations which fought Germany are not disposed to violate the treaties they have given each other.

Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia entered into formal agreement only in the war on the division of German territory.

Terms of French Pact.

The agreement of which France was the beneficiary, which is destined to be a source of contention in the peace conference, provides:

"Alsace-Lorraine to be returned to France."

The French frontiers are to be restored at least up to the limits of the former principality of Lorraine and to be drawn up at the discretion of the French government so as to provide for strategic needs and for the safety of French territory of the Saar and of the entire coal district of the Saar valley."

The remainder of the territories situated on the left bank of the Rhine now form part of the German empire to be freed from all political and economic dependence upon her.

She includes Rhenish Prussia, with the cities of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cöln, Treves, Crefeld, Bonn, a detached segment of Oldenberg, a part of Hesse, and the towns of Ludwigshafen, Kaiserslautern, Zweibrücken, Neustadt, and Mainz.

Act Against Wilson's Stand.

Under this agreement German territory in the Saar valley would be given France notwithstanding President Wilson's pronouncements against annexations of alien peoples. Similar arrangements provided for the transfer of Pacific islands to Japan, Balkan territories to Italy, annexations to Roumania, and protectorates in the near

WILD TALE OF WILD HOURS IN 'CON' MEN'S DEN!

All About \$61,000 Bait, Race Bets, a Gun, and Then—

It was a thrilling yarn that "Jim" Low related last night to the crowd of regulars that loaf nightly in the Norwood Park grocery. Politics, et cetera were forgotten while "Jim" gave them the whole story of his recent adventures with the New Orleans confidence men.

During the day James A. Low, dignified real estate man of 25 North Dearborn street, had visited the Chicago detective bureau to try to identify police photographs of the "yellow kid" gang. He said that after winning \$61,000 in real money on race-track wagers at New Orleans, the confidence scoundrels had held out on him and refused to pay off.

Mr. Low insisted that even the money he had wagered had been won at the fixed game which the confidence men operated. Nevertheless he wanted the coin he won and he'll get it or turn up the swindlers to the police. The police said Mr. Low had not recognized any of the rogue gallery pictures he viewed. Mr. Low gave the high spots of his adventures to the police, but it was to the bunch about the grocery store that he told the real story.

Certainly Been Among 'Em.

He could hardly wait to climb out of his business suit into his old loafing togs after dinner to get down to the village gathering place. He appeared puffing his pipe, collarless but comfortable.

"Well, Jim, we're waitin'," was the greeting he received.

"And I'm ready to tell you the whole story," the real estate broker replied, aiming a long and satisfactory shot at the battered coal scuttle. "I've certainly been among 'em, boys—I certainly have. I'll start at the beginning. You know I went to Hot Springs last December. Well, I wasn't doing anything except taking my annual winter loaf. Things were dull, so I dropped down to New Orleans.

Meets Regular Plunger.

"That's where the fun started. I met up with a fellow named Ed Meyers—said he was a real estate man from Detroit. We roamed at the same house for a couple of days and one night in a hotel lobby he runs right into a fellow named Arnold. This Arnold didn't seem very anxious to know Meyers until Meyers mentioned he was a great friend of Judge Hamilton of Detroit.

"Arnold warmed right up then and says he thought we were a couple of newspaper reporters. 'My bosses,' Arnold says, 'are awful sore about the publicity I have been getting on account of winning so much money on the races. It's got in the papers and they say it doesn't help our business. You know, I am auditor of the New York Turf association. I made a cleaning of \$7,500 a few days ago.'

Jim Risks a Dollar.

"Well, Arnold, he had the documents if the allies did not intend to re-English their alliances they will refuse to disclose their secret treaties appearing among themselves certain territories of the Germanic alliance.

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Gen. Wood Offered Place of Roosevelt on Magazine

New York, Feb. 5.—[Special]—Major Leonard Wood has been offered the place of contributing editor held by Theodore Roosevelt at the time of his death.

(Continued on page 4, column 4.)

The average net paid weekday circulation of The Chicago Tribune for the month of January, 1919, was

411,739

THE SENTINELS



PHILIPP EJECTS UNWELCOME MAN IN HIS OFFICE

Madison, Wis., Feb. 5.—[Special]—A maniac with a gun broke into the governor's office on Tuesday to collect \$20,000,000. Today another man got into the governor's office, only to be ejected by the governor himself. The intruder was about 45 years old and was shabbily attired. He came in with other visitors and gazed about the room and laughed.

"What do you wish?" Gov. Philipp asked.

A burst of laughter was the only answer.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" the governor continued. "What did you come to see me about?"

The man renewed his laughter, but finally blurted out: "I want to get your platform for 1920."

About that time, Gov. Philipp had decided that another "bug" was in his presence.

Henceforth all callers will be given the "once over" before they are admitted to the governor's private office.

Chicago Naval Officer Assigned to Paris Post

Lieut. Commander Ogden T. McClurg, whose Chicago home is 995 Lake Shore drive, has been appointed naval attaché at Paris, according to cable information received here yesterday. He had been acting as chief of staff of the district of Brest and as senior aid to Rear Admiral Halstead.

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WRITES OF 'LOVE' AND RUNS BANK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

Unidentified Capitalist Backers Offer Prizes and Big Interest.

Prizes for check signers, if you draw more than five a month; 3 per cent interest on checking accounts, and loans to depositors at 6 per cent.

Increasing cloudiness Thursday, becoming unsettled Friday. Chance of moderate north winds Thursday, becoming easterly Friday.

Illinois—Mostly cloudy Thursday, becoming unsettled Friday; not much change in temperature.

Temperature in Chicago.

(Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 4 P. M., 29 MINIMUM, 4 A. M., 13

3 a. m.—14 11 a. m.—22 7 p. m.—28

4 a. m.—14 Noon—24 8 p. m.—27

5 a. m.—13 1 p. m.—25 9 p. m.—26

6 a. m.—12 2 p. m.—26 10 p. m.—25

7 a. m.—14 3 p. m.—28 11 p. m.—26

8 a. m.—14 4 p. m.—29 Midnight—24

9 a. m.—15 5 p. m.—28 1 a. m.—25

10 a. m.—16 6 p. m.—28 2 a. m.—22

Mean temperature for 24 hours, 20.5; normal for the day, 24. Excess since Jan. 1, 2.08 degrees.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0.

Heaviest wind velocity, 21 miles an hour, from W. at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 76; 7 p. m., 65.

Barometer, 30.02.

Snow, 0.

Wind, 0.

Clouds, 100%.

Temperature in Chicago.

(Last 24 hours.)

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BRITISH TRADE EMBARGO DRAWS U.S. SENATE FIRE

Party Lines Dropped in
Protest; Lewis Calls Up
"Spirit of 1812."

B. C. Feb. 6.—[Special]—The British embargo recently proclaimed and soon to go into effect against certain American products was yesterday assailed on both the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate today.

The debate began when Senator Weeks of Massachusetts called up his resolution requesting the state department to inform the Senate what steps it has taken to have the British government remove the restrictions on American trade.

Senator Weeks explained he did not file the resolution in a spirit of antagonism against Great Britain. He said his understanding was that the British embargo was not aimed at American trade, but that its application was general. He merely wanted to get at the facts of the situation to guide the future foreign trade policies of the United States, he stated.

Lewis Warns of 1812.

Other senators taking up the question were more outspoken. The sharp criticism came from the Democratic side. Senator Lester of Illinois, the Democratic whip and one of the chief spokesmen of the administration, and he and his colleague, Senator Sherman, received widespread protest from middle western manufacturers and warned Great Britain "to beware of the spirit of 1812."

The debate ran on for several hours, during which many subjects relating to the peace conference were brought up. The league of nations was denounced by Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, while Senator Ashurst of Arizona, also a Democrat, surprised his colleagues by attacking the administration's interpretation of the "spirit of 1812" as being a betrayal of the people with regard to Panama canal rights.

The discussion was prolonged to such an extent that the business on the Pomerene resolution to investigate Truman H. Newberry's expenses in the Michigan senatorial campaign was never reached and had to be put off until tomorrow.

Resume Debate Today.

Neither was a vote reached on the West resolution. It probably will be brought again tomorrow also. If the sentiment shown in today's debate is not misleading, indications are the resolutions will be adopted by a wide majority.

"In the letters from business men, especially manufacturers of the middle west, received by Senator Sherman and myself," said Senator Lewis, "the writers say the articles selected to constitute represent a large proportion of those made in the middle west. I hope with the senator from Massachusetts that the state department will see what is being done and what steps are being taken to protect American interests."

"I think this is an appropriate time to point out to England the delicate situation which has arisen. While the president is in France working for the benefit of the allies, it is inimical for Great Britain to impose such an arbitrary embargo as is planned. It is calculated to arouse a feeling of hostility."

Turns to Panama Canal.

Senator Lewis warned Great Britain it was impudent to arouse the "spirit of 1812," unless the situation is such as to make an embargo absolutely necessary for self-preservation.

Senator Hoke Smith warmly endorsed the resolution and hoped it would produce beneficial results.

Senator Reed questioned the loyalty of the Carnegie peace foundation and decided it ought to be dissolved. This caused senators to recall that the foundation was charged with circulating literature favoring the repeal of the禁船法 for American ships through the Panama canal.

"We have here now," Senator Almquist said, "that our failure and the failure of the Democratic party to keep its solemn pledge to the people of the United States to give the ships free tolls did more to undermine the confidence of the people once in the Democratic party than any other act we ever did."

"No Sentiment in Trade."—Reed.

Turning to the league of nations, Senator Reed said:

"The wicked purpose of this hour—though it is not so intended—is to destroy our sovereignty and yield it back to European monarchs or to European powers from whom our fathers originally fled and whose complete liberty for which they afterwards fought and died. Whoever thinks the England and her allies will levy an embargo every time it is in her interest is mistaken. Who does not understand that England is every shipyard creating a fleet of vessels to capture the ports of the world—who does not know nothing. Whoever does not know that in the ranks of trade she will meet us as far as she is able and that competition for existence will go on—she who does not know that knows nothing."

Telephone Put In Use.

Federal agents engaged the adjoining room in the hotel and a telephone was "planted."

Over it the operatives heard conversation regarding the sale. Brill counted the money out to Sinner, and the counting could be heard distinctly by the federal agents. Sinner asked specifically if that money was for him for engineering the deal.

"It's yours, absolutely. Now, you forget about it," Brill and Levy are alleged to have declared.

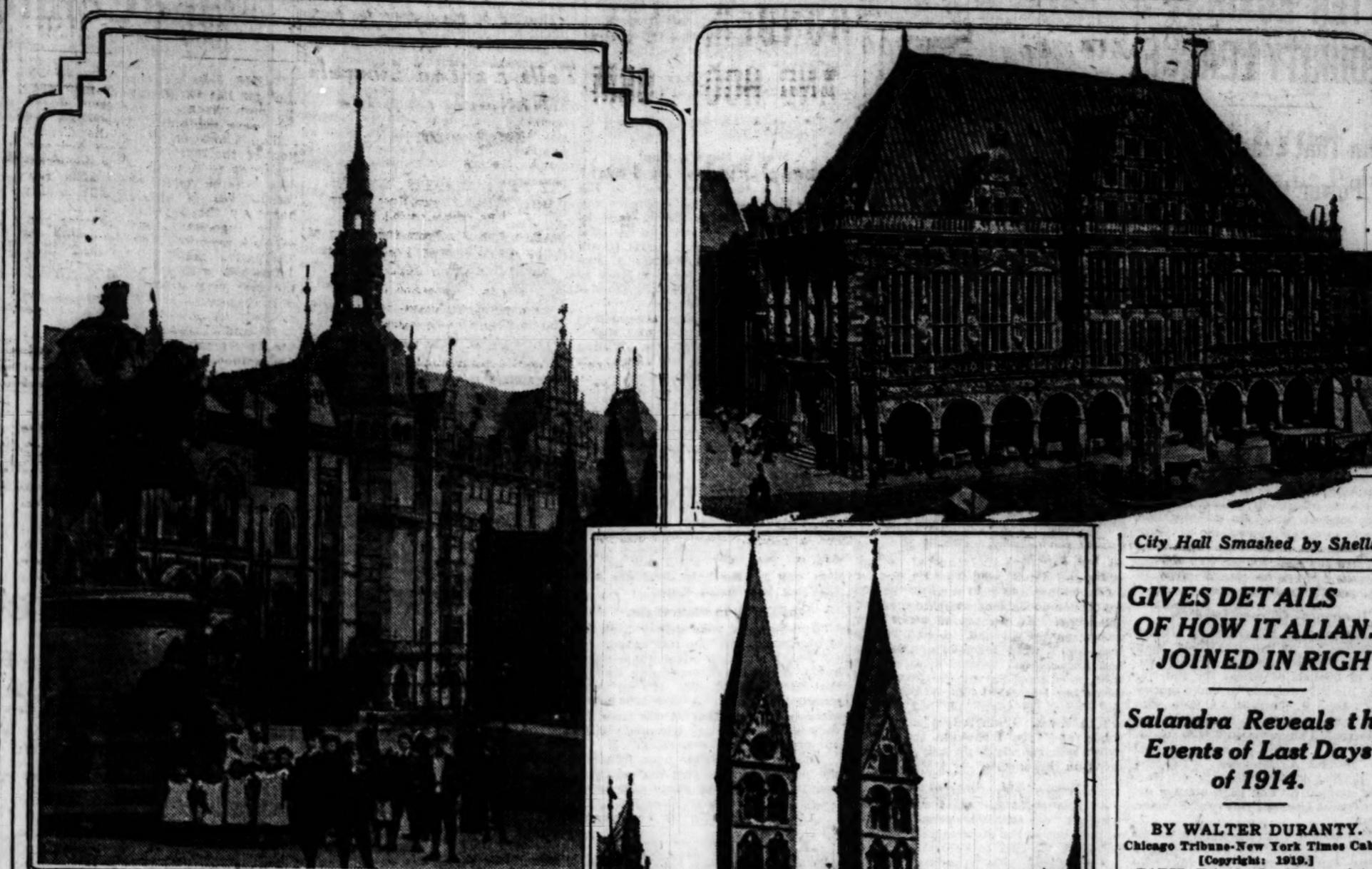
After giving them the bill of sale Sinner left the room. In the hall federal agents made a fake arrest and brought him back into the room, where Brill and Levy were still sitting. Sinner put up a stiff resistance and declared to the agents that the \$1,000 was due to him. Levy and Brill thought the performance genuine and corroborated a fake story in support of Sinner. Brill and Levy were then placed under arrest on charges of attempted bribery. It then was revealed that the bill of sale was a trap to them. Levy and Brill were bound over to the grand jury.

recommended Sons Bank and Capital and served by the State Chicago First Her investors a based upon experience purchased by and the most Investment.

Capital Surplus \$000,000.

BREMEN BATTERED BY EBERT TROOPS IN DRIVING OUT SPARTACANS

Great German Seaport Scene of Heavy Fighting as Government Forces Capture Strongholds of Rebels.



Kaiser Wilhelm Place Where Shells Struck Bourse Building.

ARMY OFFICER LAYS BRIBERY TO CHICAGOANS

**Fake Arrests and a
Dictaphone Are in
Evidence.**

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special]—Capt. L. E. Sinner of Camp Dodge testified today of his dealing with Michael Levy and S. D. Brill, Chicago representatives of the Michael Tauber company, who were given a preliminary hearing before Judge C. Piper, United States Commissioner, on charges of attempting bribery.

The attorney and attendant testimony included an alleged fake bill of sale, a fake arrest to "lead on" both Levy and Brill, several federal agents, conversations overheard by dictaphones, and the staging of the bribery offer in a big hotel.

Testimony by Captain.

Capt. Sinner when put on the stand told of being approached by two men in an effort to make a deal for certain exchange of goods at Camp Dodge. Brill and Levy offered him 1½ per cent of the sale price as a little commission for him, he said. He told them that he could not accept any commission.

There are bigger men than you that are doing it," he testified. Brill and Levy told him, but he still refused to accept any such offer. The men, he said, then suggested that they would give his wife a present, which he also refused.

Later, Sinner testified, Brill and Levy offered him a position in the company to visit the various camps in uniform and purchase quantities of supplies.

He said they told him a man in Washington advised the Michael Tauber company whenever a stock of military goods was to be sold.

Advised to Continue Deal.

Capt. Sinner said he went to Gen. S. M. Foote and told the whole story of how he had been offered a commission to make the deal for Levy and Brill. Under this contract Brill and Levy were to obtain property valued at \$3,000 for the sum of \$12,500.

He was advised to go ahead with the deal and complete it, accepting the commission. Federal agents were notified. When the men returned to Camp Dodge Capt. Sinner told them that he had not completed the bill of sale and had not secured all the signatures required. They then agreed to meet in room 702 of the Chamberlain hotel. That was on the night of Jan. 21.

When they met that night Capt. Sinner asserted Brill told him that if he would leave some clothing out of the sale, thereby reducing the price to \$2,800, they would give him \$1,000. They were to complete the sale the next morning in Des Moines.

Dictaphone Put In Use.

Federal agents engaged the adjoining room in the hotel and a telephone was "planted."

Over it the operatives heard conversation regarding the sale. Brill counted the money out to Sinner, and the counting could be heard distinctly by the federal agents. Sinner asked specifically if that money was for him for engineering the deal.

"It's yours, absolutely. Now, you forget about it," Brill and Levy are alleged to have declared.

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EIGHTH ILLINOIS SAILS FOR HOME AND DISCHARGES

**SILENCE BALKS
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
SENATE CAUCUS**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Special]—Chicago's Negro warriors, the Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry, formerly the Eighth Illinois national guard, are on their home town. They sailed on the transport La France from Brest Feb. 2 and are due to arrive at New York Feb. 10. The regiment comprises 69 officers and 1,223 enlisted men, scheduled for discharge at Camp Grant.

On the transport Finland, which sailed from St. Nazaire Feb. 1 and is due at Newport News Feb. 12, are the following midwest units:

Des Moines company No. 483 (Iowa), 2 officers and 100 men; casual company No. 484 (Michigan), 2 officers and 100 men; casual company No. 485 (Illinois), 2 officers and 145 men; casual company No. 486 (Minnesota), 2 officers and 144 men.

On the transport Stockholm, sailing from Brest Feb. 2 and due to New York Feb. 12, is casual company No. 222 (Iowa), 2 officers and 137 men.

Preparations for the reception of fifty wounded patients were made yesterday by officers of General Hospital No. 53, at Forty-seventh street and Dexel Boulevard. Additional wounded men are also scheduled to arrive at the Fort Sheridan hospital in Petrograd.

After more than two hours of debate, twenty senators voted favorably, but all of the opponents refrained from voting, and Senator Martin of Virginia, the Democratic leader, who presided, declared the resolution was not adopted.

Dr. George A. Simons, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church in Russia and Finland and pastor of the American church in Petrograd.

The news came in a cable message from Miss Anna Eklund, deaconess of the American church in Petrograd, who was previously engaged by Dr. George A. Simons, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church in Russia and Finland and pastor of the American church in Petrograd.

Earlier Italy's entry, the government relates how by the treaty of April 26, Italy had agreed to join the entente within a month. A meeting of parliament was convoked for May 19, but was postponed to the 20th at the request of the general staff, who required more time for preparations.

Giolitti Sougt Rupture.

On the 10th, however, the cabinet decided that parliamentary opinion, greatly influenced by Giolitti, was too divided on the subject, especially in view of the trial offered by Tronto and all the criticism west of the Isonzo except Gorizia and Trieste to give Trieste a special form of self-government, though it should remain part of Austrian empire.

The cabinet accordingly resigned

and the world knew Giolitti pressed for a rupture of the engagement with the entente.

The king offered the premiership to Marcora, Carcano, and Rosselli. All three advised him to refuse Salandra's resignation.

Expressing regret that Italy had not entered the war on the entente side months before, the king and queen accepted the new ministry and the responsibility should be held to account.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—[By the Associated Press.]—Le Mat prints a dramatic revelation by ex-Marin Sandora of events in Italy during the last days of July, 1914, and in May of the following year on the eve of Italy's entry into the war. Sandora says:

"We, as Austria's ally, only became acquainted with the ultimatum to Serbia at the time the agencies were publishing it. Photow, the Austrian ambassador, himself declared he did not know it. He left me, deeply moved, to communicate the news to Paris."

Sandora reiterates Italy's refusal

for the moment to enter into the war.

"There was a moment when Austria opened fire on Serbia, when the Austrians learned that Russia was mobilizing."

"But Germany then intervened and obliged her ally to continue the war."

"Sandora's entry into the war," he says, "was nothing to fear from us." He left me, deeply moved, to communicate the news to Paris."

It is believed that the new provisional cabinet will be made up of Majority Socialists, Democrats, and Clericals.

**IT'S ROYALISTS'
TURN TO CLAIM
BATTLE VICTORY**

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Oporto says that royalist sources in Portugal announce the complete success of the royalists at Elvas, twelve miles west of Badajoz. The dispatch adds that the troops have proclaimed a monarch.

Rounding Italy's entry, the government relates how by the treaty of April 26, Italy had agreed to join the entente within a month. A meeting of parliament was convoked for May 19, but was postponed to the 20th at the request of the general staff, who required more time for preparations.

**Stand By Your Demands,
Hungarians Cable Wilson.**

"Stand by your demands for world peace and a league of nations" was the text of a telegram to President Wilson in France sent by the Hungarian University club of Chicago, at its annual banquet in the Hotel La Salle last night.

The club also urged "freedom of the seas" and "self-determination" for all nations.

B. Singer, consul for Spain, in Chicago, was elected president of the club.

PRIZED IN STOCK SALES CASE.

Louis A. Becker of 4603 Beacon street was dismissed by Judge Caverly in the South Clark street court yesterday when he was charged with having sold a case of cocaine worth \$1,000.

Albert Meyers of 1411 South Racine avenue alleged that Becker sold him worthless stock.



Old Cathedral Reported Damaged.

City Hall Smashed by Shells.

GIVES DETAILS OF HOW ITALIANS JOINED IN RIGHT

Salandra Reveals the Events of Last Days of 1914.

BY WALTER DURANTY.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
[Copyright: 1919.]

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General Strike Is Avoided.

The government troops made their entrance after the city had been bombarded. Many persons are reported to have been killed in the bombardment.

Armed Spartacists from Eisenach and Gotha are on their way to Bremen to support the Spartacists there.

Agreement Is Not Kept.

The government troops decided to enter Bremen as the authorities of Bremen did not observe the agreement entered into Sunday with the government. The troops of Gen. Gerstenberg, stationed in the vicinity, were ordered to enter Bremen.

During the bombardment the old Bremen cathedral, the bourse and the city hall were damaged, and many houses partly destroyed.

Government Has Hard Task.

WEILMAR, Monday, Feb. 5.—[By the Associated Press.]—The process of temporarily transferring the government from Berlin to Weilmar, where the national assembly is to meet, which is expected to be virtually completed tomorrow when Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign secretary, will reach here.

The five members of the cabinet and the executive officials under Chancellor Ebert arrived in Weilmar early this afternoon and established quarters in the palace.

The physical difficulties accompanying the temporary transfer of the government here comprise chiefly an apparent shortage of manual laborers willing to haul and carry baggage.

WEILMAR, Monday, Feb. 5.—[By the Associated Press.]—The process of temporarily transferring the defense of the realm act to Weilmar early this afternoon and establishing quarters in the palace.

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CHICAGOANS IN 331ST ARTILLERY BACK FROM WAR

Air Disappointment at
Failure to Get Shot at
the Germans.

BY C. V. JULIAN.
New York, Feb. 5.—[Special.]—The finest lot of disappointed soldiers that New York ever saw returned here yesterday on the transport *Duca d'Aosta*, gruched their way down the gangplank, and went somberly to Camp Merritt, from whence they will go to Camp Grant.

The men were the 80 officers and 1,286 men of the Three Hundred and Thirty-first field artillery and they certainly were sore. They had put in another hard labored week aboard, had gone through hell fu on shipboard, and had fought the cootes in France, and then just as they were all set to turn their pet seventy-fives loose on the Germans somebody signed an armistice.

However, the men chirped up a bit when they saw the big buildings of New York this morning.

Officers Air Disappointment.

But the springlike day and the delight at being back in the United States failed to comfort the officers, especially several from Chicago who had once been members of the old First Illinois field artillery regiment, which became famous in France as Reilly's One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

"And to think I might have gone to France with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth. Just look at them. They fought everywhere and we never got a chance. We haven't done a darned thing."

Thus gloomed Capt. G. W. Tisdale, who was employed by the Chicago Bridge and Iron works. Capt. Tisdale was with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth when it went to the Mexican border, but lost his opportunity to go to France because when he was made an instructor in the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan. He is now adjutant of the Three Hundred and Thirty-first and is credited with doing a great work in perfecting the organization of the regiment.

Chicago Officers Land.

Among the former officers of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth who are now with the Three Hundred and Thirty-first are:

Capt. Harold Myers of Hinsdale.

Capt. Charles E. Stewart of Kenilworth.

Capt. Herbert Howard, 547 Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Lieut. Frederick Fuhr, 39 East Division street, Chicago.

Lieuts. W. M. Allen, W. Z. Lyon, and E. C. Weikman, all of Chicago.

Virtually all of the officers of the Three Hundred and Thirty-first are Chicago or Illinois men, but while 96 per cent of the troops are from the state, the bulk of the men come from Wisconsin and Minnesota. Chicago officers of the regiment included:

Capt. Henry Isham, 1340 North State street.

Capt. Raymond Robinson, 220 South Ridgeland avenue, Oak Park.

Lieut. Douglas Weiss, 3755 Ellis av.

Lieut. Franklin Perkins, 1301 Astor street.

Lieut. Aaron Colton, #509 Oakwood avenue.

Lieut. Merritt Brand, 1709 Chicago avenue, Evanston.

Lieut. Warren Pease, 89 West Washington street.

HERO'S S. O. S. WINS AUTO RIDES FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Hospital walls are proof against the thrills of homecoming.

A whole battalion of wounded heroes, who have solved every mystery of the wheel chair, the Chinese puzzle, and convalescent war card game, will tell you straight from the shoulder.

"We've read about the wild welcome Chicago gave the Blackhawk," a Yance patient in the Fort Sheridan hospital wrote to *The Tribune* yesterday. "We've heard long speeches about how the home folks are tickled to death to greet returning soldiers, and we've heard the far away strains of welcome home bands; but no part of the celebration has filtered through our part doors."

"Most of us have done a little bit in this man's war. Doesn't anybody know we are still alive?"

"How about motor rides for the wounded boys?" was asked of the Chicago Moto club, after the S. O. S. call arrived.

There'll be motor rides until the heroes yell "enough," declared the Moto Club. "Why hasn't somebody told Chicago car owners about this before?"

The directors of the club will meet Friday to take up the matter.

Mrs. Frank Clark, president of the North Shore Woman's club, pledged her support to the plan to give wounded men auto rides.

"I am certain that every man and woman in Chicago who owns an automobile will be eager to volunteer this portion of pleasure for our wounded boys," she said. "It is the least any one can do to show our appreciation."

Lieut. Alfred Eddy, 3836 Ellis avenue.

Lieut. Carl Barth, 5337 Wayne av.

Lieut. Robert Walker of Hinsdale.

Lieut. Leonard Whitney of Downer's Grove.

Lieut. Charles Craigmill of La Grange.

Lieut. Howard Copley of Joliet.

Lieut. Robert Golding of Winnetka.

Lieut. Theodore Philip Swift, whose address on the passenger list was Stock Yards, Ill., is another of the men who returned with the outfit today.

Maj. Carl C. Vogel, formerly of Chicago, but now of Elroy, Wisc., came back as regimental surgeon.

"We had nearly 500 cases of influenza in the Three Hundred and Thirty-first on its way to England," he said, "but we only lost two men out of the 300."

The Three Hundred and Thirty-first, which came back in command of N.W. McK. Lambdin, a regular army officer, sailed for Europe on Sept. 16, 1918, soon after completing its training at Sparta, Wis.

Casual Flyers Return.

Among the casual aviation officers who returned today were:

Lieut. Nelson Norgren, football star on the University of Chicago team.

Lieut. Charles E. Brown of Lake Forest.

Lieut. Ward Merrick, 30 North Harvey avenue, Oak Park.

Lieut. Hubert M. Phillips, 928 Gayle street, Chicago, completed his training in time to get in three weeks of flying over the German lines west of Verdun. Those dirty skunks, I would get them."

Miss Elsie De Wolfe Wins French Cross for Bravery

William A. Webber, police magistrate of Schiller Park, who was threatened with grand jury action by the state's attorney's office unless he resigned, because of the brand of justice he dealt out in the village, decided to resign.

"I told Mr. Brundage that I would not be party to such a transaction," Mr. Juul said. "Then I was informed there would be a Brundage man against me in my race. A candidate did appear and then came reports from the Security league questioning my loyalty. They were dirty, dangerous scoundrels attacking me. It was new who started those stories that person or persons would not be safe in Chicago. Those dirty skunks, I would get them."

Schiller Park Justice Decides It's Best to Quit

New York, Feb. 5.—[Special.]—Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who has just returned from France, had a telegram from the French government today that she had been awarded the war cross with one bronze star for bravery under fire in March, 1918.

KING AND JUUL BITTER AGAINST SECURITY LEAGUE

Claim That Leaders Used Power to Gain in Politics.

(Continued from first page.)

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Special.]—Members of the special house committee investigating the National Security League indicated today that they are preparing to bring in a charges report against leaders of the organization that opposed an amendment by Representative Edward J. King of Illinois that "directors and officials of the league, both in Chicago and New York, are damned profiteers" and joined in denouncing the organization officers.

Members of the investigating committee suggested that an investigation be made to decide how many directors of the leagues in Chicago and New York had been in the service during the war and how many were in "bon profit" positions.

Denounces Chicago Leaders.

Representative King termed James A. Patten "a millionaire wheat king who just before the war bought millions of dollars worth of wheat the National Biscuit company to make money with"; John F. Smulski "a Poles who has a medal presented to him by the late Austrian emperor, and who never, as far as I know, gave the medal back"; Edgar A. Bancroft "a lobbying and hireling of the International Harvester company," and gave similar descriptions of Leonard Busby and Ogden Grange.

"These men virtually forced me to attend their acquisition at Chicago by stating through the press that my patriotism was to be investigated," Mr. King continued. "The mere mention of your loyalty is in question enough to damn you in war time. These men are of the type who form organizations to make statements and cast innuendoes that they would not dare to do personally."

"I was required to bare my very soul at their hands. I had to trace my genealogy back to the revolutionary war."

Says Other Candidates Appeared.

Representative Juul of Chicago said he had been summoned previously to the admiralty, to the office of Attorney General Daugherty and there asked if he would sever his position/connections with the Deacon men and join the Brundage men.

"I told Mr. Brundage that I would not be party to such a transaction," Mr. Juul said. "Then I was informed there would be a Brundage man against me in my race. A candidate did appear and then came reports from the Security league questioning my loyalty. They were dirty, dangerous scoundrels attacking me. It was new who started those stories that person or persons would not be safe in Chicago. Those dirty skunks, I would get them."

NAHIGIAN ORIENTAL RUGS

OF the many beautiful

things that may enter into the artistic furnishing of a home, nothing gives such expression of individuality as a collection of NAHIGIAN Oriental Rugs.

BUY at NAHIGIAN'S and you obtain the benefit of expert native selection and the lower prices possible thru direct importations.

We send Rugs anywhere on approval, and are pleased to extend the privilege of charge accounts.

Nahigian Brothers

Native Importers

122 S. WABASH AVE.

WILD TALE OF WILD HOURS IN 'CON' MEN'S DEN!

All About \$61,000
Bait, Race Bets, a
Can, and Then

(Continued from first page.)

If he had all of it but he had \$10,000.

"So I says to Meyers that I would care of that, and I got on a train and come straight to Chicago. I got a draft for \$20,000 on the Fort Dearborn National bank. I met Ed J. Walton, a Calango court reporter, and he said I was in the hands of confidence men. I said I was going back after the \$61,000. He said he'd go, too, then.

"Well, we went back."

"Well, gentlemen, they hadn't left town for Meyers was at the train to meet me.

"D'ye get it?" he says.

"I did," I says.

Walton Buys a Gun.

"Let's see it," he says, but I wouldn't. I took that draft to the Marine Bank and Trust company and told President Poole that I was depositing it and it wasn't to be paid to any one but me. O. I forgot to say that Walton had got William A. Pinckerton and Attorney George J. Kern to write letters to Chief of Police Thomas Meany at New Orleans, too.

"Walton and I talked to several wise men and we kept it secret. Plenty of money in sight all the time and a kind of desire in a big side room. I had Arnold get \$10,000 to win \$20,000 that first night. He took that swag."

Plans "Real" Killing.

The rental was here interrupted by an excited voice.

"What's that! a holdup? a holdup?"

It was the Norwood Park chief of police who had entered the store just in time to hear the word "swag."

"Now this is an old story that's all happened," Low replied. "Well, to go on the next day the police came and I had a dinner date with the son-in-law of the chief of police, Mr. Earle—I had one, too. Just before he left I asked him to introduce me to his friend with him—a swell looking young woman. He didn't, but I saw her the next day in the hotel and she sure gave me the frosty treatment."

\$500,000 in Plain Sight.

"Did you get your money back out of the bank, Jim?" he was asked.

"Yes, I did that after some delay, but I guess I never going to lose that hard won \$41,000. It's an awful gang down there. I saw \$500,000 in money in plain sight at one time and they tell me that they trimmed victims out of \$165,000 in one week."

"It's a little swifter pace following the ponies than selling real estate. I imagine, one of the party said as the crowd about the stove broke up.

"I'll say so, neighbor," responded Jim Low.

At this point the chief sniffling and sniffing "old stuff" look on his face was visible. The state ministering that he had a real case to work on.

"What's that? ha!—the next thing I did was to try to collect—Meyers and me. We won; yes, sir, that was \$61,000. Yes, sir, \$61,000 for each one of us. But this man Clark that run the poolroom wouldn't pay. Allowed he didn't know whether those checks were good or not. I say I had the money in the bank and Meyers said he didn't know

what he would have thought if we had stopped him."

"Well, to go well at Grove Park Inn, Ashland, N. C., Pines hotel in the woods, no children under 18.—Adv.

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TRAINER TELLS SENATORS SHANK PROPOSED BRIBE

Quotes G. M. Reynolds in
Refuting Hospital
Accusation.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Special.] J. Milton Trainer, testifying before the senate committee today, denied the charge that he had solicited a bribe of \$100,000 from Edward Hines or George H. Shank of Chicago for promoting the sale of the Speedway property to the government for an army hospital.

He asserted that the offer of a commission for his services had come directly from Shank to him in the presence of Jacob Newman, Hines' lawyer. He declared he had refused the offer and that Newman himself had asserted at the time that Shank's offer was highly improper and he was "sorry" the matter had come up.

Trainer told the committee he had never said one word in derogation of the Speedway hospital, but on the contrary had favored it.

Trainer also testified he had been told last October by George M. Reynolds that Hines had informed him he would be willing to pay Trainer a commission if he would help put the Speedway hospital through the war department, but the banker did not deliver the message.

Corroborated by McGuern.

Henry D. McGuern, chief of the bureau of compensation of Chicago, corroborated Trainer in a statement made that Jacob Newman had not been with Hines and Shank at dinner in a Washington restaurant when, according to Shank's version, Trainer had told him: "If you had given me your hospital proposition I could have gone through." Both McGuern and Trainer asserted nothing of the sort had been said.

When the direct question as to the charge of having solicited a bribe was asked him, Trainer covered his eyes with his hand and for several moments was unable to speak. When he attempted to reply his voice choked and tears rolled down his cheeks.

"On Nov. 1, I was in my home and I was in the Chicago Tribune an article which purported to be a statement by Newman or Hines in which my name was mentioned as demanding a bribe or commission in connection with the Speedway," he said.

Quotes Interview with Reynolds.

"I went right down to see Mr. Reynolds, whom I had known for seven years, and asked him if he could do it," he said.

"Trainer, I know it is not true and I'll tell you why. I did not tell you before that Hines said to me when he came to see me last October. He said then that you had made an application that if you paid him a commission he would help the project through. Hines also said in substance that it was not too late and that if you would get behind the project he would be willing to make it worth your while, but that if you did not he was in no position to make trouble for you. He is a director of the bank and knows you have borrowed money from us and thinks he can use me for these things."

"I asked Mr. Reynolds why he had told me that before, for then I could have had an opportunity to protect myself. I said to him: 'You know the reputation Hines has in this community.'"

Hines Interposes Denial.

"Was Hines a director of the Commercial and Commercial National banks?" Trainer was asked.

"He was then, but I have heard that he is not now," replied the witness.

Hines jumped to his feet and shouted: "That is not so."

Trainer denied the committee about his having worked in conjunction with Dr. Frank Billings, Gov. Lowden, J. Ogden Armour, James A. Patten, C. H. Thorne, and George M. Reynolds to secure an army hospital for Chicago. Part of the money was to come from the state treasury and Mr. Armour had agreed to supply any deficiency. Dr. Billings had objected to the old Lake Park because it was not large enough. Trainer said the Speedway had been suggested, and that he had been asked by Gen. Gorgas and Dr. Billings to look into it. In pursuit of that commission he had visited

"CHICAGO BEST OF ALL."

U. S. President Returns After Investigations in Near East



Dr. and Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson.

Shank in his office between June 5 and June 10.

Shank and Frank Foster, his partner, told the commission that this meeting had occurred after June 25, and that Trainer had then offered a commission. Trainer categorically denied this statement and told the committee he was called to the office of Conrad Popphausen on June 25, with Samuel H. Hodge, who was then in the government service, under Gen. Goethals.

At that meeting Shank was present, and, according to Trainer's testimony, a conversation occurred there in which Shank said: "Frank, I want you to have Trainer and Hodge meet with us because I think they can help us sell the Speedway. I have tried to convince Hodge that it is a good site for a warehouse, but he can't see it. Now, Trainer is going into the government service, I understand, in charge of buying hospitals, and I think he can help us sell the Speedway for a hospital site, so we'd be glad to pay you the price right."

Trainer told the committee that he accepted the offer, but thought Shank did not understand that he was doing anything wrong in offering a commission to him or Hodge.

It is expected the hearings on the Hines hospital will be concluded this week.

Old Civil Service Jobs Open to Returned Yanks

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—The civil service commission announced today that all civil service employees who gave up their positions to enter the army or navy would be reinstated upon being discharged.

SAYS U. S. MUST SELL WHEAT TO ALLIES 'ON TICK'

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—If the United States is to sell its surplus wheat to the allies this year, the transaction must be on a credit basis.

Julius Barnes, head of the food administration's grain corporation, told the house agriculture committee today at hearings on legislation to provide a method for carrying out the government's guaranteed price of \$2.28 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop.

The allies have not the financial ability to pay cash for the wheat, it was explained, and the United States government will have to extend further credits.

In this connection Representative Young of Texas commented that he understood Great Britain was going to South America for grain because Argentina was lending money to finance the deal.

Mr. Barnes told the committee the allies had agreed to surrender their resale option on 100,000,000 bushels of wheat contracted for in this country and would take the grain, the treasury having advanced \$200,000,000 to aid the transaction.

Mr. Barnes, concluding his testimony today, recommended that Congress appropriate \$1,000,000,000 to finance the marketing of the new crop and give the president broad powers over the export of wheat and trading in this country.

JUDSON SAYS U. S. WILL HELP RULE NEAR EAST

"League of Nations Will Make Capital Safe in New States."

President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago, in an address at Mandel hall last night, said it would be a crime if Great Britain is not permitted to retain control over Mesopotamia. Independent states formed from the wreck of Turkey will probably obtain stable government by assistance from a power or powers appointed by the league of nations, he declared.

President Judson, who as an unofficial representative of President Wilson, visited the near east to study social and political conditions, returned in the morning from his trip with first hand information as to the probable future of Turkey.

"Capital invested in the new states in the near east will be safe, for stable governments will be assured by the power designated by the league of nations to the end that the people of the public," Dr. Judson said. "The United States will not shirk her duty toward these states, but will perform her share in bringing peace and happiness to the wretched peoples of the Turk's minute."

Henry Ford Might Be a Peer.

Describing his trip and the work of Persia, President Judson said:

"Mesopotamia, the land of ancient empires and great cities and cursed by the Turk rule, has been wonderfully benefited by the administration of the British, who have established order out of chaos."

"The English soldiers claim the Ford is the best of the tanks, and are winning the campaign for them. I suppose the British would make Henry Ford a peer if he were an Englishman."

"Stung" by Fair Maidens

"We were warned at Bagdad not to purchase goods from pretty girls for they were reputed to cheat and sell poor wares. But we failed to heed the warning. We bought eggs from the fair maidens, and sure enough, they were stale. I was struck by the gentlemanly qualities and education of the Persian."

SLEUTHS FIND STOLEN \$1,500 LYING IN MUD

Twenty feet from the sidewalk, at Fifty-fifth street and Stewart avenue, detectives last night found a package of money containing \$1,500. It had been left in the mud by a man who had been drinking.

Detective Sergeants John Burke and William Cusack of the detective bureau, and Detective Frank Shanahan of Deering street got the bunch that uncovered the money. They questioned Horne and he told them he had pursued one of the two robbers, and that at a certain point the man had fallen down and dropped the package.

"Let's go over and take a look at the spot where he fell," said one of the detectives. When they got there the gleams of their flashlights revealed the package of money intact. Hundreds of persons had passed within a few feet of it in the three hours it was there in the mud, almost in the shadow of the White Sox baseball park.

The detectives counted it at the station, then said to Horne:

"Here's your money."

"Nix," he said. "Nothing doing. Keep it in the station over night. I'm taking no more chances this day."

Horne was taking the money to the saloon of Henry Hust, 535 West Thirty-fifth street, to be used in cashing checks for workmen.

GETS WAR CROSS

Lieut. Harold N. Samuel Now En Route Home to Chicago from France.



PHOTO BY WHITE

The croix de guerre with a citation has been given to another Chicagoan, Lieut. Harold N. Samuel, Forty-fourth artillery, C. A. C., the son of Edward Samuel, who is the nephew of Mrs. John A. Stagg, who was in the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in December, 1917, and was sent to Fontainebleau for further training.

Later he was raised to the rank of first lieutenant. He has been wounded twice. His cross and citation were awarded by the Fourth French army.

Lieut. Samuel is on his way home. He is a civil engineer.

ACTORS PLACED 4 DAYS AHEAD OF THE SHERIFF

New York, Feb. 5.—Under the "closed shop" plan of the White Rats, an actors' union, Sarah Bernhardt might be pushed off the boards by less prominent members of the profession, according to testimony given here today by Patrick Conroy, president of the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association, at a hearing held by the federal trade commission of charges that the association was a combination in restraint of trade.

Speaking of the financial circumstances of actors in general, Casey declared he had found that 90 per cent of them are just four days ahead of the sheriff.

Vaudeville actors are receiving more for their acts and the vaudeville theaters are doing more business than at any previous time, although from time to time of the 30,000 vaudeville actors in the United States are unemployed at present, Casey said.

There are 207 vaudeville houses in the United States and when all of them are open they employ from 8,000 to 9,000 actors.



Sion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. LTD. N.Y.

DRAFT BOARDS TO TAKE CENSUS, CROWDER URGES

Provost Marshal Says

Work Can Be Done
in Few Days.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—The second annual report on the selective service system, prepared by Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal general, made public today, contained one specific recommendation—that the draft machinery be used to take the census.

The report showed that specific plans were before Secretary Baker last November under which a minimum working week for the essential industries would have been fixed in order that "industrial slackers"—men who were worked four days and laid off two—might be reached, and that plans were shaping for the mandatory determent of registrants in essential industries, denying them absolutely the right to military service. A scheme for supervising labor distribution through an industrial furlough system also was being evolved.

Plans for Census.

In suggesting that the census might hereafter be taken through the selective service machinery, Gen. Crowder said the feasibility of many theories divergent from the pre-war conception of the census had been demonstrated, although the question of how far these principles should be projected after the war was "a matter of vital national importance."

He said, however, that he believed the machinery for the census was wholly practical, and added that since 13,000,000 were registered in a single day and 24,000,000 in four days, including a number of women and children, and of their domestic and industrial status, the census data should be obtainable in days instead of months, as is now the case.

4,791,172 Men in Service.

On Nov. 11, 1918, the report showed the United States had in its military and naval service 4,791,172 men, or 19 per cent of the male population.

On the same day England had already called to the colors 5,854,359, or nearly 80 per cent.

The final official total for all registrations was 24,034,021. Of these 2,208,000 had been actually examined and practically 100 per cent of them 100 were found to be physically disqualified.

Oklahoma and Arkansas returned the highest ratio of men under the physical requirements.

Only 10 per cent of the married registrants were called for military duty.

Investigation of complaints that professional baseball players were attempting to gain places on the emergency classification list to evade conscription showed that such individual attempts were spurious, the report said, and steps were at once taken to put an end to the practice.

FRANCE PLANS TO TAG HOMES OF PROFITEERS

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The government bill, under which it is intended to repress increased prices of foodstuffs and speculation in and the cornering of foodstuffs, has been drafted.

Under the measure any attempt to increase the price of a foodstuff or foodstuffs would be punished by a prison sentence ranging from a month to a year and a fine of from \$100 to \$10,000.

Publicity is to be given to persons convicted, not only in the newspapers, but affixing documents or notices to their homes, shops, or other places of business.



Tired out? Hard day's work?

A glass of Borden's on the way home refreshes and satisfies.

It's the improved Malted Milk.

Borden's
THE IMPROVED
MALTED MILK



Write for our catalog—it's free.

Colonial Fireplace Co.

4603 W. 12th St., Chicago

When you think of writing
think of
WHITING

Whiting Papers for business and
social correspondence are sold
by all first class stationers

Don't Forget—

to insure your utmost economy during this sale of makers' surplus stocks of Men's and Young Men's

Suits and Overcoats

But respond promptly in order to insure selection from complete size ranges while these magnificent qualities and values are still to be had. This has been an epoch making event in the annals of real clothing values, and while the opportunity still presents itself no man in Chicago should deny himself the extraordinary advantages offered.

Nearly all the garments have rich silk linings and fancy sleeve linings, and every one of them are in the season's smartest styles, beautifully hand tailored from superior quality fabrics, at

\$27.50 & \$38.50

Second, Third and Fourth Floors.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

**HENRICI'S
ON RANDOLPH**
WM. M. COLLINS, President
67 to 71 W. Randolph St.
Between Dearborn and Clark Streets

No wines, no liquors.
No garish display.
No orchestral din.

The closing hour on
Sundays remains as
heretofore—8:30 p.m.

**UNION
TRUST
COMPANY**
CHICAGO
A Bank of Integrity and Character

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 16, 1862, UNDER ACT OF
MARCH 3, 1879.ADMISSIONS, ARTICLES, MANUSCRIPTS, LETTERS AND PICTURES SENT
TO THE TRIBUNE ARE NOT AT THE OWNER'S RISK, AND THE TRIBUNE
EXCLUSIVELY EXEMPTED ANY LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THEIR SAFE CUSTODY OR RETURN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

"Our Country! Is her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore—south park plan.
- 2—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Swedish street project and Michigan avenue highway development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

AMERICANISM AND BOLSHEVISM.

Bolshevism is a social plague. Plagues sometimes follow destructive wars, and they are not all plagues which afflict the individual physically.

They may be plagues which afflict the mass mentally, affect it politically, taint it spiritually.

Bolshevism is a social plague of this character. It found in Russia several things which made Russia its birthplace. One was a simple form of government, existing even under the czar, the soviet government, which had points of resemblance to a New England town meeting. It found also cruelty, illiteracy, simplicity of character, and a profound sense of injustice resulting from oppression.

Bolshevism asserts that the people who work with their hands shall rule the people who do not and that the people who work with their brains shall not, because they have brains, obtain an advantage from that fact, whether it be an economic, political, or social benefit.

Therefore, not only is a person who has acquired property or a competence because of intelligence or education a menace to the bolshevist republic, but a person who, having intelligence and education, might, because of them, obtain anything, also is a menace. The bolshevist theory is that all distinctions of intelligence must be eliminated—by shooting the intelligent, if necessary—in order that the unintelligent may possess what should be theirs—which is everything.

Some time it may be possible for the entire mass to arise by levels reached by all the mass at the same time and to reach a common ground of intelligence—but the various levels must be reached by the whole mass at the same time.

If a bolshevist republic in Russia were subjected to the pressure and competition of a democratic people in France or the United States, the competition of a people giving free play to the honest operations of intelligence and education, the bolshevist republic would suffer. A republic based upon the elimination of intellect cannot compete with a republic based upon the encouragement of intellect.

We build schoolhouses. The bolshevists shoot school teachers. The school teachers know too much. A man knowing something will, or can, get more than a man knowing nothing. The procedure is to eliminate the man knowing anything, and, therefore, to eliminate the nation knowing anything or permitting the development and spread of knowledge.

For this reason bolshevism plans an international republic. Its foreign propaganda is a propaganda of self-preservation. Other nations must become bolshevist, the world must be reduced to a common level, or the bolshevist republic in Russia is dead.

Therefore, we find Russians—and Russian Jews—inciting paralyzing strikes in the most stolid of European capitals—London. The German Socialists, moderate Socialists and Social Democrats, have been fighting to save Germany and the German revolution from the bolshevists.

France has been saved, thus far, by the intense nationalism engendered by the defense of French soil, the successful defense. Frenchmen are Frenchmen. They are intense nationalists.

Bolshevism would destroy national significance, and, therefore, national life.

The United States has adopted a resolution instructing the propaganda committee of the senate to extend its inquiry to ascertain to what extent bolshevist doctrine is being advanced in the United States, and a combative policy will be adopted. It may find expression in immigration laws. It may find expression in restrictive legislation. We hope it finds expression in policies which encourage Americanism.

Senator Borah said that the best remedy for bolshevism was nationalism. We have had for years an intellectual cult in the United States devoted to internationalism. It has been much more active than any nationalistic cult. Even President Wilson has told Americans that they were not asking anything for themselves, but were fighting for humanity and for world betterment.

Intellectual internationalism and bolshevist internationalism will corrupt the nationalistic essence of a nation, and we know that Americans are not willing to have their national essence corrupted.

We believe in the spiritual necessity of the national ideal and we believe in the spiritual magnificence of the American nationality. We believe in fair dealing for all people in the world, but not in raw dealing for the people of the United States. We are for nationalizing devices, devices and mechanisms which will make Americans more intense Americans—in universal service, for instance, as we occasionally find space and opportunity to say.

If we want to preserve Americanism we will start something for America. If we start something for America we will do something against the corrupting internationalism.

CHICAGO TERMINALS.

The Chicago railway terminals commission, of which John F. Wallace is chairman, is prepared to submit ordinances providing for the construction of the new Illinois Central terminal in connection with the south shore plan. The difficulty is the inertia of the city council and the United States railroad administration.

The Illinois Central terminal as well as the Union station project ought to have the support of every citizen of Chicago. The construction of these stations will furnish employment for thou-

sands of men, and there is no reason why we should not go ahead with these improvements at the present time.

The railway terminals commission was created by the city council; its members are selected by the city council. The council, therefore, should not hesitate in acting upon the commission's recommendations. The surest way of convincing the United States railroad administration of the urgency of terminal construction is to present a program which has the support of all intelligent citizens. Delay suggests that Chicago interests may not be in harmony, or ready for action, or want action.

Chicago does want action.

NOT A CONGRESS BUT A REICHSTAG.

Congress does not know and seemingly is unable to discover just what the administration means by its naval program. It does know that American merchant shippers have been forbidden to build ships for foreign buyers. The foreign buyers would have been merchant ship competitors of Great Britain.

It does know that the American government, in insisting in Paris that there shall be a league of nations enforcing disarmament upon all nations is insisting in Washington that this nation shall start upon a great warship construction program that congress shall make the appropriations and authorize the construction, the construction of a navy far in excess of our needs as the undeniable second naval power.

The various inconsistencies of our government as it acts in Paris and as it acts in Washington are not explained. Congressmen who have been willing to assume that there is good reason for administration policies are left in the dark when they ask for their own guidance what the policies are.

They are told to act. They ask why. It is none of their business. They are told to appropriate for a great navy, the greatest navy. They ask why. It is none of their business why. An enigmatic remark or two that it is of the utmost importance. No explanation why it is of importance. An official intimation that vast schemes will fail if they do not act. No statement as to the effect their acts will have.

It is not the first time that secret diplomacy has been used. And it is not the last. But it is probably the first time that secret diplomacy openly asked for legislation that not even the legislators could understand. Is congress merely to make grand gestures at the world? Does President Wilson want the greatest navy, or does he want merely the threat of one to be constructed?

Congress asks questions and gets no answer. It gets requests, pleas, and orders, but no explanations. Is it a congress or a reichstag?

OUR MUNICIPAL BATTLES.

At the outset of the mayoral campaign there was a somewhat fervent hope that a man would step out of the crowd, remove his coat and hat, drop them in a tidy little heap on the sidewalk, spit on his hands, and step in and wallop the tar out of his dubious honor, the mayor.

Mr. Merriam, while the crowd waited, strode forth and said, "I'll do it."

Judge Olson, not to be outdone, strode similarly forth and said, "Pardon me, Alphonse, I'll do it."

And now, to the intense consternation of the crowd, these two gentlemen have fallen upon each other with such zeal and villain fistfights as to obscure the original project, draw all attention to themselves, and batter each other out of all semblance to candidates.

In the meantime Mr. Thompson, who no doubt was greatly agitated by the fearsome advance of such competition, smiled a wistful little smile and with his cut basket on his arm goes about plucking the votes that bloom in the spring, tra la.

What need has Mr. Thompson to allege evil of his opponents when they so vigorously assail each other with conspiracies that he knew not of? And who is running against Thompson? Messrs. Merriam and Olson seem to have forgotten all about the robust mayor, possibly deeming him of small consequence.

Each has said he will not withdraw in favor of the other. Does this mean that both will withdraw after the primary vote is counted? There is a mighty good chance that if one would concede a little personal satisfaction for the greater satisfaction of seeing the city of Chicago well governed there would not be need for a double disappointment after the primary.

SEEING AMERICA FIRST.

Our acid exotics and dreaming transcendentalists cannot "see" America at all. For which reason we congratulate the nation for such a man as Senator Sherman, who is not afraid to declare himself an American in good, honest, stout words.

But the time has come for unpretty words and a Vulcan anvil upon which to beat out the temper of this nation. Cringing hypocrisy has percolated into a composition that our fathers did not perceive. Some of the ingredients in the melting pot should have been tossed into the fire instead; but worst of all, the men who should be stirring the fire are blowing with all their might to cool the broth.

Congress, and notably the Republican side of the Senate, has not been conspicuously emphatic in the sturdy utterance we are wont to hear from Republicans in support of the union.

Our extremists can see anything but America. They cannot see that here we are making a nation and that we are committed to the United States stand or fall. What are the traditions of a century and a half if they are to be toppled over by the whimsies of a breed of perfumed violets?

Senator Sherman talks about something we can understand and unite upon—America.

Editorial of the Day

TRAINING FOR PEACE.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

It is to congress that the country must look and must call for action that will give us the system for which Gen. Wood and Congressman Kahn are pleading, and for which, in their lifetime, Theodore Roosevelt and Augustus P. Gardner pleaded with equal earnestness. However fruitful the achievements may be, however successful the president's trip to the old world may prove, a system of universal training for national service will be none the less needed, no matter how many treaties we sign. For every treaty adds not only national privileges but national obligations, and, as Gen. Wood has been telling us for a long time, "in a republic such as ours equality of opportunity goes hand in hand with equality of obligation." We shall not earn or safeguard the one save as we shoulder cheerfully the other.

VIENNA SEES DOUGHBOYS

BY LADISLAV CZAPSKI.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(By Special Cable.)

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—(Via Paris, Feb. 6.)—Marching columns of doughboys from America, mixed with a pistol at his hip, the American soldiers who came to Vienna yesterday with the four trains made a short tour of the main streets of the capital at a time in the afternoon when, thanks to a partial thaw of the ice and snow, Kärntner street and the boulevards were astir with Sunday crowds.

As the parading doughboys emerged from Jóannes street, where they had lined up, and after an inspection by Col. William B. Causey of the American food mission, they had to push through the throngs of spectators who made passage to catch a glimpse of the fine fighters of Uncle Sam to penetrate as far as the Austrian capital.

"Chicago does want action."

NOT A CONGRESS BUT A REICHSTAG.

Congress does not know and seemingly is unable to discover just what the administration means by its naval program. It does know that American merchant shippers have been forbidden to build ships for foreign buyers. The foreign buyers would have been merchant ship competitors of Great Britain.

Austrian officers who were numerous among the onlookers watched with the eyes of connoisseurs when, at the command of their officers, the American doughboys formed in column of fours and swung smartly into the road with their faces windblown, but their eyes alert, and smiling back to the pretty children and girls along the curbs.

There was a short pause when the doughboys stopped to let the spectators pass.

"Chicago does want action."

EXTRACTS FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WITH COMENTS.

"HAVING been a sickly boy with no natural bodily prowess and having lived much housebound, I was at first quite unable to hold my own when thrown into contact with other boys of rougher antecedents. I was nervous and timid. . . . Until I was nearly 14 I let this desire (to be like men who were fearless and able to hold their own in strife, physical and mental) dominate me more than day dreams. Then an incident happened which I can't tell you now but which I consider important. I was riding a bicycle across a bridge when I met a boy of whom I was afraid. He was a ruffian, a scoundrel, a bully. I was nervous and timid. . . . Until I was nearly 14 I let this desire (to be like men who were fearless and able to hold their own in strife, physical and mental) dominate me more than day dreams. Then an incident happened which I can't tell you now but which I consider important. I was riding a bicycle across a bridge when I met a boy of whom I was afraid. 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"FREE AIR" NOT FREE TO CHICAGO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Outdoor Classes Urged as Only Hope of Saving Weak Tots.

BY EYE WITNESS.
One day not many months ago Truby King of New Zealand was taking a leisurely view of this "home fit for heroes" in company with certain local child welfare specialists who, after the manner of child welfare specialists the world over, were hanging over every word that fell from Truby King's lips.

In the course of his sightseeing this visitor suddenly encountered a huge, recently painted sign which implored all parents to help their country conquer the sneezes of war by among other things, keeping the temperature of their homes and places of business down to 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Upon this Truby King delivered himself of the New Zealand equivalent of what is known in these parts as a mocking laugh.

60 Degrees Plenty Heat.

"Why the mirth, doctor?" asked his guide, whereupon Truby King replied:

"The idea of having to implore anybody to keep the temperature of an artificially heated living room down to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, when everybody knows, or should know if he doesn't, that 68 is the maximum temperature consistent with good health and the highest mental efficiency."

Having said this much the doctor continued, "you can't grow roses in a hot house and the set them out in the snow and expect them to live. And you can't grow good citizens and soldiers in a hot house."

Later some one edited the sign so it read a temperature of 68 instead of 70 degrees.

Before closing this record of the incident it is worth while adding that Truby King, everywhere recognized as the greatest child welfare expert in the world, is the man who brought New Zealand's child death rate down to the lowest known. It is \$4 in the thousand. In Illinois the death rate among children is 112 in the thousand.

He Works No Miracles.

But Dr. Truby King is no miracle worker. The methods by which he effected wonders were simple, although not difficult. Slowly the human race in having how to look after its own well-being. What he accomplished was accomplished by a thorough-going campaign, the aim of which was the education of New Zealand mothers in the fundamentals of how to bring up a child—that was all, and that was everything.

It is because members of the board of education's commission to investigate the subject of the mal-nourished Chicago school child have learned from Dr. Truby King's and his own experiences and experiments that the campaign for the improvement of the condition of Chicago school children whose condition is not prime is likely to be a campaign more for diffusing knowledge than for diffusing charity.

A thin octavo volume of 128 pages, published in Chicago and distributed gratis among persons who seek it, should be in the hands of every teacher and parent.

Open Air Is Solution.

If its teachings were heeded it would be the other way around in the matter of open air rooms and roof gardens and the system of housing Chicago school children.

The open air crusade would be the rule instead of the mere exception. There would not be twenty-four open air rooms in twelve public schools, but of a total of 350 public schools, but every room in the 350 buildings would

AN OPEN AIR SCHOOL "HUSKY"

He Came to the Open Air School a Weakling; He Was There Six Months. Now He's a Healthy Sample of the Open Air School's Output.



SAYS HENRY WAS ALLY OF LABOR IN PACKER FIGHT

Veeder Charges Federal Investigation Was Not Impartial.

(By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT)
Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—(Special)—Charged that the federal trade commission's meat packing investigation was conducted in part for the benefit of Chicago labor unions in their fight against the "big five" packers last year were made today by Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., testifying before the senate agriculture subcommittee.

Mr. Veeder asserted that during the investigation a close alliance existed between Francis J. Heney, counsel for the packers, and Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the labor unions. Data was furnished to Mr. Walsh during the investigation to further the interests of the unions in the arbitration proceedings then pending.

Series of Clashes.

These statements brought on a series of clashes between Mr. Veeder and Mr. Heney. They sat across the table from each other, and throughout the day engaged in a rapid exchange of sharp questioning and retorts. Mr. Veeder protested frequently against what he termed, "crooked inference" and "unfair innuendo," and once he characterized Mr. Heney's questions as "silly."

Mr. Heney repudiated the charge that he worked in conjunction with Mr. Walsh and promptly admitted that he read into the record certain documents with the idea of aiding Mr. Walsh and the labor unions. Describing these documents, Mr. Heney told the committee they showed the packers paid an extremely low scale of wages to their employees and that they imported Negroes from the south to help break the unions.

United Packers' Files.

Mr. Veeder related to the committee how papers taken from the packers' files were carried from the federal trade commission's inquiry across the hall in the federal building in Chicago to Mr. Walsh's office, where they were read into the record of the arbitration proceedings.

"That part of the investigation," Mr. Veeder said, "was conducted with the intent and object of helping the unions in their arbitration with the packers."

He declared the federal trade commission's agents abused their powers and violated the law in making public information they received in that connection. Mr. Heney declared the unions got no information from him.

"It is impossible," interrupted Morris, "that the unions could have had a Logan or a Diamond T who had access to the federal trade commission's files."

Reeds "Tribune" Editorial.
The open air school revolutionized those three lives. Mildred got well. Tony, who seemed to be on the way to the house of correction, learned to enjoy behaving himself, and Morris, who would have just quit, became not a brilliant but a zealous student.

Three Lives Saved.
The open air school revolutionized those three lives. Mildred got well. Tony, who seemed to be on the way to the house of correction, learned to enjoy behaving himself, and Morris, who would have just quit, became not a brilliant but a zealous student.

Open Air Crusade.

Thin octavo volume of 128 pages, published in Chicago and distributed gratis among persons who seek it, should be in the hands of every teacher and parent.

That thin octavo we spoke of a while back, harps plaintively on this kind of thing. It is called "Open Air Crusade" and it is mostly about fresh air—that been a Chicago school child has to be sick to get. Its subtitle defines the issue it discusses: between whiffs of fresh air, thus: "The indi-

viduality of the child versus the system," and then another line: "A report of the Elizabeth McCormick open air schools." Unlike most "reports," this book is intensely human. You ought to read the story of Mildred, on page 23. Mildred, whose father was an Italian day laborer trying to support a family of seven on a weekly wage of \$10, and the story on Tony, on the next page, who slept with his two brothers in a dark bedroom with one window which was never opened, and whom his teacher in the closed room school pronounced "hopeless," and the story of Morris, on page 28, who had been "united" with his mother in the closed room school and became a live wire in that other kind which 10,000 Chicago school children are waiting to enter.

Reeds "Tribune" Editorial.

Mr. Heney said that the records showed the packers paid their labor \$452 a year, that they imported Negro labor from the south, that they combined to destroy the unions. He read an editorial from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, dated March 15, 1917, to show the influx of Negroes from the south. The editorial stated that 10,000 Negroes

had arrived in Chicago during the preceding two weeks and 40,000 during the preceding year.

"Naturally Walsh used those documents," Mr. Heney said. "I frankly say I used them so that Walsh would get the benefit of them in the arbitration proceedings then pending."

Trying to See Wilson.

Mr. Veeder read into the record much correspondence between Louis F. Swift and the White House showing how Mr. Swift protested without success to the president against the methods of the federal trade commission in conducting the meat packing investigation. Mr. Swift made several attempts to obtain an interview with the president, but, as far as was brought out in the testimony, was failed. Finally the president had his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, tell Mr. Swift that he would not interfere in the investigation.

"He is very sorry if any inconvenience has been caused Swift & Co., but he wanted me to tell you that it is probable that the significance of many of the matters apparently irrelevant which the commission has drawn out in evidence will, it is hoped, clearly appear in the final report of the commission."

"Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH P. TUMULTY."

Appropriation Urged for Great Lakes Boat Harbor

The naval training school at Great Lakes will have an adequate boat harbor if Chicago can persuade Congress to appropriate the money. This was made clear at a meeting, in the offices of the association of commerce, of the heads of the leading civic and business organizations of the city.

President Investigated.

On Feb. 27, 1918, Mr. Tumulty re-

20 to 33½ Per Cent Discount on Martin & Martin Shoes for Men & Women

is now offered for a limited time. The shoes offered at these reduced prices include not only broken and discontinued lines, but several complete lines in a full range of sizes. These are all shoes of the current season. Many high shoes for winter wear being included. As winter is just beginning, this is a rare opportunity to secure seasonable shoes at very low prices. Early Shoppers are best served!

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(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail. Our fitting charts, simple, accurate, and easily used, will be sent upon request. Please address the Chicago store.)

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CHICAGO

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There's a way to find out if the price is right.

We guarantee to refund the difference if our prices are lowered before July 1st, 1919. You can do that—when prices are fair.

The Holmes Motor Car Co.
W. E. Butler President

F.N. Matthews
Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

PRESENTING SUCH EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS on every WINTER COAT, SUIT OR DRESS IN OUR SHOP to bear your EARLY ATTENDANCE is urgently advised.

\$50 Brown or Taupé Wool Velour; Seal collar.....	19.75
\$50 Plush Coat; lined throughout. Now.....	32.50
\$25 Coat of Wool Velour; large Seal stand collar; silk lined. Now.....	42.50
\$100 Navy, Leather, or Black Bolivia Coat; Seal stand collar. Now.....	52.50
\$125 Velour du Nord Coat; blended Fitch collar; silk serge lined; stunning. Now.....	87.50

DRESSES Refreshing as the first rays of Spring in their distinctive neatness and truly charming in the unusualness of treatment.

Our Spring shopping of \$24.50 in Two Lots \$29.50

—Shop at the Shop of Personal Service—



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No better bargains in America than these Hart Schaffner & Marx suits, overcoats and ulsters selling at \$35

THEY'RE in advance styles; spring models for young men in single and double breasted welt-waist types, close-fitting, quite military. A great array of fine styles for men. Blue serges, oxford vicunas, silk mixtures and the new patterns and colorings. It's a clothes-selling event of much importance.

We're offering \$40, \$45, \$50 values in suits and overcoats; Hart Schaffner & Marx made; \$35 smartly styled; \$5, \$10, \$15 added values at

WE'VE reduced prices on our costliest things; fine suits and overcoats, of richest imported fabrics; Crombie and Carr weaves, Irish and Scotch fabrics, fur collared overcoats. You'll find some great bargains.

Best quality Carr meltons Hart Schaffner & Marx silk lined overcoats; worth \$70; at

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

THE CRITICS SAY THAT ALL THE BEST THAT HAS BEEN FELT OR WRITTEN ON THE WAR IS IMPLIED AND SURPASSED IN THIS VIVID NOVEL.

A Superb, Thrilling, Spectacular Novel Surpassing Anything in Modern Fiction.

By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

Author of "The Shadow of the Cathedral." \$1.90 net (postage extra) wherever books are sold.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK



Boys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura



UNCLE JERRY

Pancake Flour
Powdered Butter-milk is the secret of its popularity.

THE SECRET OF SMART DRESS

is a shopping place that is unerring in Style, Value, Service—

A Delightful Ideal fully exemplified by the significance that has accrued to the term "FROM BLUM'S."

Here you may ALWAYS see a display of the modes embodying rare qualities of originality—

Today's display gives a vision of newness that is especially noteworthy.

Blum's
CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX
524 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Money cheerfully refunded

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

MAYOR CHARGES OLSON MAKES WOMAN TARGET

Refers to Mrs. Rowe's Case and Says Judge Splits Salary.

Mayor Thompson, in his speeches last night, came back at Judge Olson for "dragging a woman into the campaign." Judge Olson had reviewed the testimony in the case of Mrs. Rowe.

Says He Attacks Woman.

"He is a man made of the right kind of stuff to be mayor of the great city of Chicago who will deliberately attack a woman who has no similar means of defending herself."

Splits His Own Salary.

"It'll befit Judge Olson to discuss the splitting of the salary of a public official when he has himself proclaimed his intention of splitting his own salary. When he announced that he intended to hang on to his job as judge while engaging in a combat for the office of mayor, he attempted to excuse the unusual conduct of his wife to the public by stating that she had requested Judge Larson from out in the state to come into Chicago to attend to the duties of Judge Olson while the latter is running for another office. He will pay Judge Larson \$250 per month and retain for himself \$750 per month out of his salary of \$1,000 per month allowed the chief justice of the Municipal court, to which high office Judge Olson has recently been reelected for a term of six years."

MERRIAM TELLS WOMEN HE WILL CLEAN CHICAGO

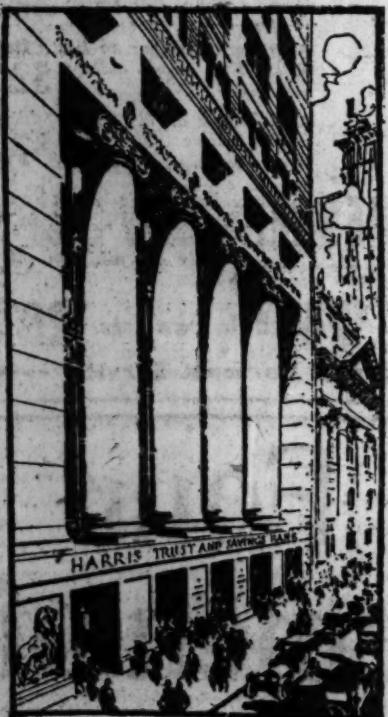
Capt. Merriman, addressing a number of women supporters at a luncheon at the Morrison hotel yesterday, talked on municipal housekeeping, particularly dirt and ash removal, street cleaning and sanitary garbage and ash cans.

"It is little wonder," he said, "that the housewives of Chicago are tired of the condition of their streets and alleys, of the overloaded garbage cans in the summer and the ash heaps in the winter. There is an explanation for this situation, but there can be no defense of it."

The explanation is that funds appropriated by the council out of taxes raised from the people are used to support a political machine rather than to render public service. Testimony given before the criminal committee, of which I was chairman, showed conclusively that the system by means of which the housewives are robbed of their rights, and the treasury of the political machine is fattened.

"A genuine merit system in the department of public works would make Chicago a clean city. Dirty streets make dirty politics—and dirty politics make dirty streets."

BOND FIRM SUIT DISMISSED. A suit charging fraud and asking for an accounting recently filed by Fred Bennett, president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, was dismissed yesterday in the federal courts. According to attorneys, the information upon which the allegations were based was inaccurate.



"Your Personal Bank"

CANDIDATES AT PRIMARIES

List of Names Which Will Appear on Ballots Voted on Feb. 25.

OLLOWING is the complete list of candidates for nomination for city offices and aldermen in the Feb. 25 primaries as they appeared in the official record at midnight last night, when the time for filing nominating petitions expired:

MAYOR.

Republican. Democrat.
Walter E. Williams. Robert M. Switzer,
Harry Olson. Thomas Carey,
Charles E. Merriman. John Max Heidelmeyer.

CITY CLERK.

Walter G. Davis. James T. Iroe,
William Ganschow. Horace Stuckey,
Abraham Salitky, Wm. Strook.

JUDGE MUNICIPAL COURT [VACANCY].

George B. Holmes. Francis Borrelli,
Alex Freundlich, James T. Devere,
Carl T. Murray.

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.
Walker E. Williams. William Renna,
Louis E. Anderson, A. J. Davidson,
William A. Wallace, Samuel Watkins,
Oscar D. Priest.

SECOND WARD.

John H. Paschero. George F. Ihm,
John L. Laupe, Robert C. Lee.

THIRD WARD.

Charles M. Colon. Timothy A. Hogan,
Peter J. O'Connor, Wm. D. Scott,
Andrew T. Jones.

FIFTH WARD.

Arthur E. Patras. Joe B. McDonough,
Henry Langoroff, James A. Stokes.

SIXTH WARD.

*Alex A. McCormick, Joseph Frank,
Chas. Schreiber, Eaton, Harry N. Strong,
C. L. Leibnard, John E. Kirby.

EIGHTH WARD.

*William B. Peter, Michael V. Minehan,
Morris MacBolling, Louis Johnson,
George W. Bolling.

NINTH WARD.

Guy Madderon. John J. Leonard,
Eugene H. Block, George S. Brenner.

TENTH WARD.

Charles G. Fouche. Frank Kusak,
Joseph A. Brabec, Joseph W. Nosek.

ELEVENTH WARD.

August J. Heise. *Edward F. Cullerton,
John Busick.

TWELFTH WARD.

Frank Trebil. Daniel J. Froelich,
Joseph Trisch, Anton Cernak.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Peter H. Kana. *Thomas J. Ahern,
Samuel F. Shaffer, James McGinn,

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Charles J. Lucas. James F. Joyce,
George M. Maypole.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Republican. Democrat.
Louis B. Deacon. *Edward J. Kaindi.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Benjamin M. Rinke. John J. O'Leary,
Robert H. Howe.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

Theodore Gorski. Stanley Kunz.

House Republicans Call Caucus on Next Congress

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Republican members of the house, in conference late today, took their first step toward organization of the house for next congress. After considerable discussion, but without dissent, they agreed into a conference "for organization" purposes in Washington on Feb. 27. Preparation immediately began toward notifying the new members of the meeting.

BILL TO TAKE 'MOVIES' OUT OF LOCAL CONTROL

Measure in Illinois Legislature Expected to Project Fight.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 5.—[Special.]—Flat repeal of all existing ordinances affecting the movies is proposed as a bill offered today in the senate by Senator Buck of Monmouth, that is to be introduced in the legislature.

It is understood that the bill carries the approval of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs and that it will not be opposed radically by the "movie" men.

The bill places control of all moving pictures within the supervision of the department of registration and education, under the provisions of the administrative code. If it becomes a statute, it will eliminate, on Oct. 1, 1919, all city and village ordinances of local censorship.

BILL THAT FAVOR SOLDIERS.

The committee on civil service reported favorably the three bills introduced by Senator Hughes, that give to discharged soldiers of the present war preference in civil service examinations. The soldier must make a passing mark of 70 in his grade, but everything else being equal, he is to have the preference.

The returned soldier was given an advantage in the Hughes bill that was sent through second reading today in the senate. This bill permits a soldier who could not be present on registration day to vote, either at the primary or election.

Payment of Auto Fees.

The senate roads committee reported out a bill that causes payment of automobile fees to the state for the full yearly period.

The senate education committee today reported out favorably the vocational education bill of Senator Kessinger, enabling the state of Illinois to participate in federal funds for vocational training.

Reinberg and Members of County Board Make Peace

Things are again peaceful among the members and president of the county board of commissioners. A settlement was effected yesterday when President Reinberg agreed that no opposition would be offered to the change of rules planned by the commissioners if the commissioners would allow committees named by him to stand. The change of rules, which affects the power of the president to appoint department heads, was adopted unanimously.

The Socialists filed the following ticket:

Mayor—John M. Collins.

City treasurer—Robert H. Howe.

City clerk—Pierce L. Anderson.

Municipal court judge—Samuel Block.

KILLED BY ELECTRIFIED TRAIN.

Charles Wilson, 27, 417 W. Sixteenth place, was killed by an electric train when he fell to the tracks from the platform of the Twenty-second street station last night. When the train hit him, he was thrown off the platform and the road told the police Wilson had been standing on the edge of the platform.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

Charles Jankus, John S. Clark, Joseph J. Sheehan, Christopher W. Keane, B. F. Murphy.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.

John C. Goss, Albert H. Oster, Edward F. Jink, Geo. E. Bankston.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

Albert J. Fisher, Chilton P. Wilson.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

John P. Goss, Albert H. Oster, Edward F. Jink, George F. Mulligan.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

Jacob James Fink, Joseph O. Kostner, Edward F. Jink, George F. Mulligan.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.

Charles Jankus, John S. Clark, Joseph J. Sheehan, Christopher W. Keane.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

John C. Goss, Albert H. Oster, Edward F. Jink, Geo. E. Bankston.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

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PLAN TO UNITE REPUBLICANS ON LANDIS FAILS

"Too Late," Says Judge
to Eleventh Hour
Attempt.

Five hours last night the last day for filing and withdrawing primary petitions, political Chicago figures stood on its head. An effort on the part of a few prominent citizens to have the two anti-Thompson and non-republican candidates withdraw and unite on Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, the citizen's candidate, started the whirl of brain storms that up to the city clerk's office, had office men and press agents running around in circles and kept telephone bells ringing.

Placing the several candidates pro and con on their way, touring the city and making their speeches, blissfully ignorant of the turmoil that was turning political headquarters all over town and houses.

Clock Gives Decision.

And several makers of mayors didn't breath quite easy until the clock in City Clerk Igoe's office struck the midnight hour and no major candidates had withdrawn their petitions.

Then everybody started out to ascertain where it started and what it was all about.

There were discovered some founders for the wild rumors that had had a lot of seeing stars.

Early in the evening Edgar A. Banister and others, who want all the canaries to get out of the race and unite, got together on some outstanding figure, and the proposition up to Judge Landis.

Judge Says "Too Late."

"Too late, boys; too late," replied the man with the celebrated chin protruding about half an inch farther than he observed that something

that might have been done, or might have been worth trying, or went to that effect, according to the reports brought back by the eleventh-hour harmonists, but it was too late.

Former Gov. Deneson and even Roger C. Sullivan heard of the movement, but they didn't send for the cracked ice or wet towels. They laughed—and went on their way.

The Harmonized No. 2, however, may try to start something after the primaries should Mayor Thompson be nominated. Their idea is that the mayor does not represent the real soul of Chicago and they want both the Merriam and Olson people to unite and help him to a frazzle.

Entry Lists Closed.

As it stands now, however, no new candidate can be put into the race before the primary. It might be possible for the withdrawal candidate to petition the election commissioners to change his name off the ballot, but it is highly improbable that County Clerk Scully would listen to such a petition now.

To get a new harmony candidate on the field for the primary it would have been necessary to have his legal petition filed before the stroke of 12 o'clock.

Accordingly, the fight goes to the primary as it began—Olson, Merriam, Thompson on the Republican ballot; and Sweitzer and Carey on the Democratic ticket. Max Heldemeyer, John Kelly's candidate for mayor, filed a petition on the Democratic ticket, but it was not thought to be a serious affair. A personal copy of the names signed to his petition is said to make it practically certain his petition will be ruled

City Clerk Igoe on the Democratic side gets by without trouble, so far as the primary goes.

On the Republican side Walter G. Davis, candidate for the nomination for city clerk, and William Ganschow, running for city treasurer, are unopposed.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women

Slightly Soiled
Merode Union
Suits
at Remarkable Reductions
\$2.45 Each

ODD lots and broken lines of Merode Union Suits in wool and silk and wool. These lots are slightly soiled from handling and are now reduced for quick clearance. Low neck, sleeveless; and Dutch neck, elbow sleeves; ankle length. They are medium weight and would sell ordinarily for \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 each.

Sale Price, \$2.45

Also a very fine mercerized silk Union Suit—low neck, sleeveless, ankle length—in flesh color, sizes 40, 42 and 44—

Specially Priced, \$1.45

KNIT UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

Olson Charges City 'Experts' Drew Million from Treasury

Resuming his discussion of "political experting," Judge Olson, Republican harmony candidate for mayor, last night declared that these experts had pulled down more than \$1,000,000 since Thompson became mayor.

He gave out a long list of names of those who, he said, had profited greatly through the "expert" system. He charged that among those who had been engaged by the administration for this class of work were a number of saloonkeepers.

Tells of Experts.

The judge's statement follows:

"In any discussion of the 'constructive work' of the present city administration it is hard to keep away from the army of political experts which have been omnipresent on all city jobs since Mayor Thompson took office. I have had occasion to mention these gentlemen before. I shall probably have to mention them again during this campaign. For wherever you find Thompson activity you find the political expert knocking at the door.

"Strange, you say; not particularly for scanning down the list, we find J. H. Jones, the name of a former alderman. But they hold out on Mr. Jones; he received only \$110. L. F. Wilk, of the same name as a member of the board of agriculture, fared better; his expert drawings reached a total of \$3,865.

"Another of the Twelfth street experts was F. W. George, appearing in the city directory as the secretary of a plumbers' supply company, who received \$435, and Joshua Waits, a carpenter, according to the directory, who 'experted' to the extent of \$1,670.

"And the 1916 lists tell the same sordid story of political favorites drawing down the expert fees on the administrative's 'great' constructive work.

"In the 1916 list of miscellaneous experts we discover F. L. Britton, listed as a coal man, drawing down fees aggregating \$1,737; a Frank Morrison, unlisted as a roofer, carrying away \$1,330, and A. H. Huhn, unidentified, as benefiting \$434 worth.

"And there was Arthur Josetti—who had heard of Arthur in north side political circles?—was another beneficiary, for the modest sum of \$1,530. Representative William M. Brinkman, who 'real-states' along with his politics, is another 'expert' who got \$740. Charles M. Nichols and Charles Raggio were other 1916 beneficiaries who have no real estate business telephones in their names, but they profited, respectively, \$960 and \$3,505 from 1916 expert fees.

Mesce Again Heard From.
Another city hall friend who got in on the legal expert work of this project was one William A. Bither, the mayor's Third ward leader. Mr. Bither's modest fees aggregated \$27,575 in this constructive enterprise, the mayor prays so much about. It may be recalled that Mr. Bither furnished the names of citizens which his honor addressed at the opening of his primary campaign.

"And remember your mayor stood for all of this. He knows about the swarm of experts who attached themselves to the city payrolls in connection with the link work and this is a part of his quoted interview in reply:

"In other words, Mike Faherty has made a wonderful showing for the amount of money he has spent while some of the flea pickers have been trying to torment him."

"The terms of the mayor's statement may be a trifle obscure, but it can scarcely be contorted into a rap at Mike."

"Let us take a further look at the experting activities under Mr. Thompson's régime. In 1917 the council finance committee, viewing with alarm the record breaking sums which had been expended for experts during the previous year, allotted to the board of local improvements only \$15,000 for the

year. Did this check the abuse? It did not.

Mr. Faherty and his aids went right about appointing experts—those who do well in politics, of course—and the following June got an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for experts. During the year the board expended a total of \$45,579 for sundry and various ready and building experts.

"Of the total list of thirty-one thus employed by the board during this year only nine were listed in the telephone directory as real estate men. Three additional names were found in the city directory as being engaged in real estate work. Of the remaining nineteen names, four did not appear in any directory at all. But take it from us, these names appeared in capital letters on the Thompson political workers' lists.

Two Councilmen on List.

"Among this list of experts we find a number of names of men who are better known in political circles than in the marts of real estate trade.

For instance, we find George Hitman a beneficiary on Milk's list to the tune of \$4,915. George was committeeman from the Thirty-third ward. Again we find the name C. J. Peters with the accompanying figures of \$4,940 as his experting stipend for the year. A man of the same name and initials happened to be committeeman from the Thirty-third ward.

"Strange, you say; not particularly for scanning down the list, we find J. H. Jones, the name of a former alderman. But they hold out on Mr. Jones; he received only \$110. L. F. Wilk, of the same name as a member of the board of agriculture, fared better; his expert drawings reached a total of \$3,865.

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SWEITZER CAMP SEES TRIUMPH IN REGISTRATION

Big Sweep to the County Clerk Found in the Figures.

Tuesday's registration figures seemed to make a hit with the boys in the Sweitzer camp. The leaders yesterday professed to see an augury of a big sweep to the county clerk, particularly on the part of the women voters.

Discussed by Egan.

"From a purely partisan standpoint we should be satisfied with the registration," said Dennis J. Egan, chairman of the Sweitzer campaign committee. "There being practically no contest at the Democratic primaries our efforts were directed principally to decreasing the discrepancy between the men's and women's vote by registering as many Democratic women as possible. The returns show we were entirely successful as a greater proportion of women registered than on any previous occasion.

Two More Liquor Dealers.

"Another of the Twelfth street experts was M. Greenman, a saloon keeper, while the third was Walter De Lue, secretary for a distiller firm. And this trio performed other expert services besides the Twelfth street job. We find that Mr. Kantor was worth some \$3,050 to the city as a special investigator on the boulevard link work.

"We run across his Twelfth street running mate as performing special expert work for the board of local improvements in 1917, when Mr. De Lue performed work for which he was awarded \$800, and Mr. Greenman negotiated his liquor business long enough to annex \$2,470 from the city funds during the same twelve months period.

"Michael Faherty, head of the mayor's board of local improvements, believed that expert fees as well as charity (or maybe the two terms are interchangeable) begins at home. Young Roger, Mike's son, was one of the legal experts we find on the link project and he evidently did a lot of hard work for he was paid \$15,150 for his services.

Tell of Bither's Fees.
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RULING TODAY IN FORD LIBEL SUIT

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5.—Hearing on a motion for a change of venue in the million dollar libel suit brought against it by Henry Ford, was concluded in Clinton court house this afternoon.

Judge Ernest A. Mandel announced that he would give his decision tomorrow forenoon and also hear arguments on two motions by Mr. Ford, one to permit taking of depositions in different parts of the country and another requiring Tum Tamrus to produce its files for the period of the war.

A new date for the trial, it is expected, will be agreed upon tomorrow. It being the opinion of both sides that, whatever the court's decision on the change of venue, the case cannot be called Feb. 16, the date fixed.

Testimony was presented by Mr. Ford's lawyers intended to refute the contention of Tum Tamrus that impartial trial of the libel suit is improbable in Detroit.

The Wayne county (Detroit) figures in the recent Ford-Newberry senatorial election contest were cited behalf of

Tum Tamrus in an effort to show the popularity of Mr. Ford. Tum Tamrus claims by himself for the plaintiff that he had taken from him popularity. The figures were accepted by the court over objection by Mr. Ford's attorneys.

William Lucking, attorney for Mr. Ford, argued that no cause for change of venue as required by Michigan laws had been shown and that no witnesses had testified to the belief that a fair trial could not be had in Wayne county.

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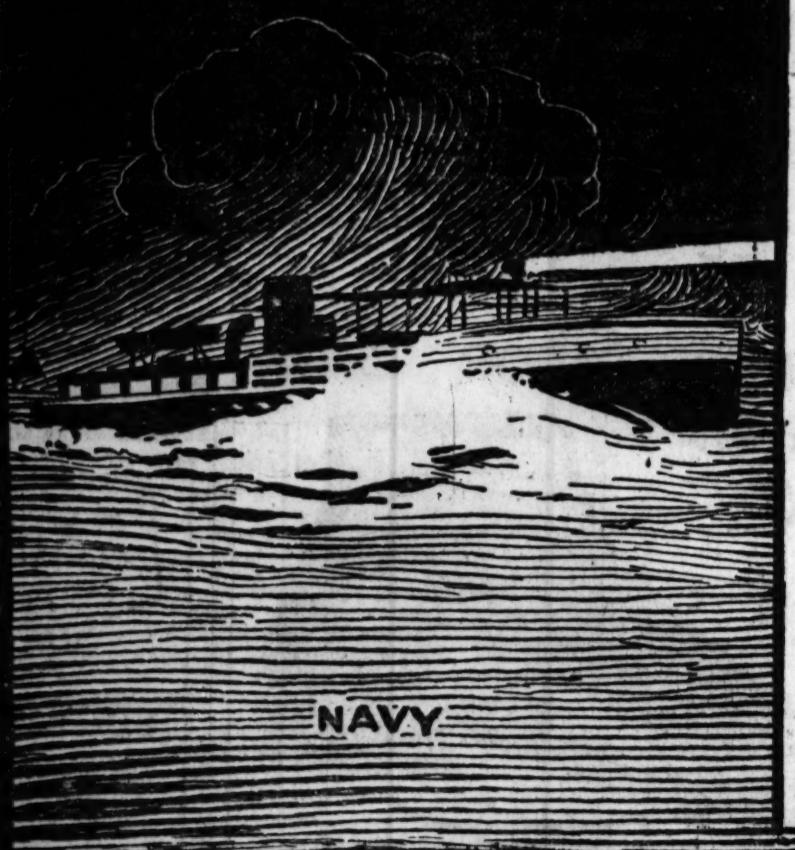
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DELCO-LIGHT

*Specified and used by
the U.S. Army and Navy
the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A.*



RED CROSS

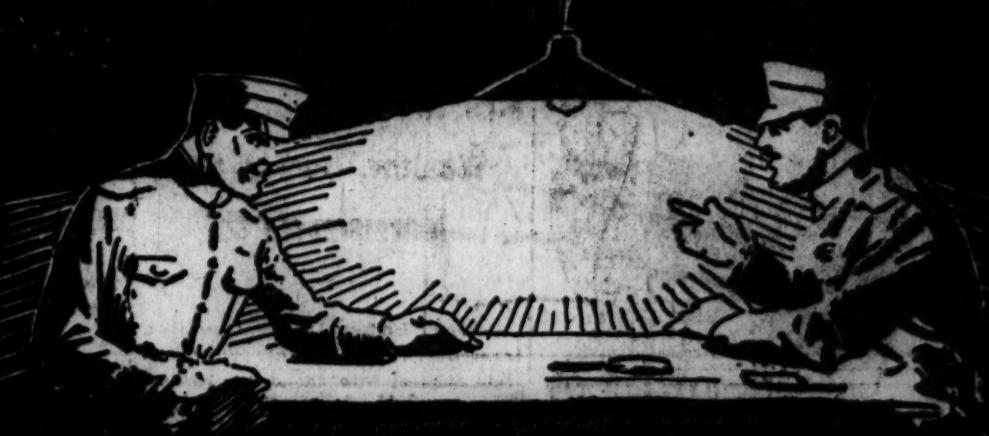


Y. M. C. A.



NAVY

*The Complete
electric light
and power plant*



ARMY

More than four thousand Delco-Light plants were delivered for war work. They were used to supply electric light in camps, storehouses, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. huts, airplane hangars, sub-chasers, and other branches of the service.

In Red Cross hospitals at the front Delco-Light operated life-saving X-ray apparatus.

Delco-Light was specified by the government because it is dependable, efficient, simple to operate, requires little attention, and because it is AIR-COOLED.

Delco-Light will work for you, supplying electric light and power for your farm, store or summer home in the same dependable, trustworthy way that it has for the United States government—twenty-four-hours-a-day electric service with a minimum of attention.

Over 60,000 satisfied users all over the country know from experience that Delco-Light eases the ways

DELCO-LIGHT betters living conditions, increases farm efficiency and soon pays for itself in time and labor saved

Send for our new illustrated Catalog. Just write to the nearest dealer.

DELCO-LIGHT DEALERS

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A. L. Johnson, Woodstock, Ill.
Modern Power Appliance Co., 227 S. Church St., Rockford, Ill.
W. S. Ohlmacher, 824 Clinton St., Ottawa, Ill.
Swanson Brothers, DuKab and Sycamore, Ill.
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Chester & Karow, 73 Main St., Valparaiso, Ind.
Geo. E. Emenaker, Emenaker Elec. Co., 121 LaPorte St., Plymouth, Ind.
Fred Hayden, Lowell, Ind.
N. L. Otis, 124 E. Jefferson St., South Bend, Ind.

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Phil Appleman, Caithon, Wis.
Behnken Brothers, Mauston, Wis.
Central Motor Car Co., Appleton, Wis.
A. O. Colby, La Crosse, Wis.
C. A. Clark, Redoubt, Wis.
Electric Farm Lighting & Power Co., Antigo, Wis.
Farmers Implement Co., Seymour, Wis.
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Vernon S. Gray, Beaver Dam, Wis.
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O. A. Kalvestran, Gays Mills, Wis.
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WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN

Luck Brothers, Oshkosh, Wis.
Jas. McGonigal & Son, Loyal, Wis.
Marinfield Electric Co., Marinfield, Wis.
Fred Meyer, Phillips, Wis.
H. H. Neel, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
F. E. Panders, Keweenaw, Wis.
C. O. Pierce, 308 Eau Claire St., Eau Claire, Wis.
W. B. Roach, Darlington, Wis.
L. Rosenheimer, Kewaskum, Wis.
F. J. Seif & Son, Neillsville, Wis.
Stalter Auto & Machine Co., Bloomer, Wis.
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STOVER COMPANY, INC.

204 West Randolph St.

Chicago, Illinois

Phones Franklin 3482 and 6065

THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING CO., DAYTON, O.

Makers of Delco-Light Products.



DELCO-LIGHT is increasing efficiency on more than 60,000 farms

SECT
GENE
SOCIETY
WA

\$14,718,000
BONDS
FOR CITY

Council Urges
Appropriation
Construction

BY OSCAR E.
The city has \$14,718,000 waiting to be spent was reported yesterday. Richest of the council is to the reconstruction. The council was to appropriate the bond money may go ahead made by Blaine S. S.

sons Manufacturers' considered the suggestion Tammuz editor sound advice. Just the City Bridge Engineers tensioned a bridge—Kim which he was ready to the appropriation is sent his motion.

Later Ald. Richard resolution and said that the "will approve in a grant which the bridge

How Funds Are
Used
The \$14,000,000 will
three months. The follo
amount of bond to complete projects
construction:
Contagious disease hospital
Bathing beaches.....
Laurelton bridge.....
Franklin bridge.....
Willis-st. bridge.....
Twin-st. bridge.....
Moore-st. bridge.....
Waste disposal.....
Michigan-av. link.....
Street lighting.....

Total.....
It is estimated by the improvements that are on Michigan avenue this year to eat up \$6,000,000, which is to be paid for by assessments already spread.

Bonds Approved

The following list of for which there are no contracts have either been ready for advertising Hospital garage.....
Hospital animal house.....
LaSalle street bridge.....
Keweenaw avenue bridge.....
Addison street bridge.....
South Lawndale avenue bridge.....
South California avenue bridge.....

Total.....
It was explained that the government has forbade construction of the LaSalle until the Wells street completed, which is about its way. It was also work on the Madison cannot start until the bridge is finished. The Madison street structurally completed and on the Monroe nearing completion.

Police Stations
One thing after another required to stand in the nineties other projects public has voted \$5,690,000 and which are in the city.

Of this amount \$4,238 bridges and the City Bridge Phileld told the reconstruction committee that he needed designers to rush the request for council finance committee has been taken. If there is no excuse for practical delay in getting them available and ready.

No reason was advanced \$550,000 for police stations being spent, except that are not certain now which question should be decided before the public the issuance of the bonds.

There is also \$260,000 loading stations and Goose Island. The desires, it was represented that money to buy dumping grounds. And for farm colony and house for women. The other smaller items.

**LIE IS PASS
TEACHER
DISLOYAL**

Mrs. Antoine R. Word instructor charged with al remarks, last night charges lodged against and instructors of the nical high school. Board of education's committee sat into the "we this morning to consider hearing. The committee made action at the next board.

Mrs. Worden emphasized had made disloyal statements rooms or out of the things I have seen in Spanish class and garbed in she declared after our sonal history.

"I never have made students. They have been the things shown in this

You lie!"—interrupted 128 South Avens aven student and star witness in the trial. He was ejected

SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
SOCIETY, MARKETS,
WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

\$14,718,000 IN
BONDS READY
FOR CITY WORK

Council Urged to Rush
Appropriations for
Construction.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.
The city has \$14,718,000 in bonds
waiting to be spent. That amount
was reported yesterday by Chairman
Richert of the council finance commit-
tee on the reconstruction committee.

The council was urged to appro-
priate the bond money that construc-
tion may go ahead. The motion was
made by Blaine S. Smith of the Illi-
nois Manufacturers' association. He
considered the suggestion of the lead-
ing TRIBUNE editor yesterday as
sound advice. Just the moment that
City Bridge engineer Phifeidt men-
tioned a bridge—Kimbball avenue—on
which he was ready to start work when
the appropriation is made Smith pre-
sented his motion.

Later A.H. Richert reentered the ses-
sion and said that the finance commit-
tee "will approve in a jiffy" any pro-
gram which the bridge engineers sub-
mit.

How Funds Are Available.

The \$14,000,000 was divided into
five parts. The following list shows
the amount of bond money available
on complete projects now under con-
struction:

General disease hospital.....\$ 100,000

Bethel hospital..... 25,000

Lakeview bridge..... 74,000

Walnut bridge..... 1,375,000

Tremont bridge..... 1,300,000

Huron bridge..... 25,000

Water disposal..... 50,000

Melrose, etc., park..... 2,750,000

Street lighting..... 675,000

Total \$7,250,000

It is estimated by the board of local
improvements that enough construction
on Michigan avenue can be done this
year to eat up \$6,051,500. Part of
this is to be paid for by special assess-
ments already spread. A supplemental
assessment is contemplated.

Bonds Approved for These.

The following list of improvements
—for which there are bonds approved
by the voters—are those on which
contracts have either been awarded
or are ready for advertising:

General disease hospital.....\$ 100,000

Bethel hospital..... 25,000

Lakeview bridge..... 74,000

Walnut bridge..... 1,375,000

Tremont bridge..... 1,300,000

Huron bridge..... 25,000

Water disposal..... 50,000

Melrose, etc., park..... 2,750,000

Total \$1,770,000

It was explained that the federal
government has forbidden the con-
struction of Lake Shore street until
the Wells street bridge is com-
pleted, which is about 20 per cent on
its way. It was also contended that
work on the Madison street bridge
cannot start until the Monroe street
bridge is finished. The plans for
the Madison street structure are
practically completed and the construc-
tion on the Monroe street bridge is
nearing completion.

Police Stations Held Up.

One thing after another was rep-
resented to stand in the way of the
nineteen other projects for which the
public has voted \$5,698,000 in bonds
and which are in the hands of the
city.

Of this amount \$4,289,000 is for city
bridges and City Bridge Engineer
Phifeidt told the reconstruction com-
mittee that he needed fifteen more
days to rush the work. He has
made the request for these of the
council finance committee but no ac-
tion has been taken. If there is no
action it will be held up. There is no
reason advanced why the \$500,000 for
police stations is not being spent, except that the police
are not certain now what they want,
which question should have been de-
cided before the public approved of
the issuance of the bonds.

\$300,000 for Goose Island.

There is also \$260,000 for dumps,
loading stations and incinerators on
Goose Island. The department now
desires, it was represented, to use
that money to buy clayholes for
camping grounds. Another \$141,000 is
for a farm colony and for a shelter
house for women. There are three
other smaller items.

LIE IS PASSED AS
TEACHER DENIES
DISLOYAL TALK

Mr. Anton J. R. Worden, high school
instructor-chef with many diehard
remarks last week, denied all
charges lodged against her by students
and instructors of the Harlan Tech-
nical high school. Members of the
board of education's special trial com-
mittee sat into the "wee sma' hours"
this morning to conclude the public
hearing. The committee will recom-
mend action at the next meeting of the
board.

Miss Worden emphatically denied she
had made disloyal statements in her
class room or with students.

"Things I have said are as in-
struction in Spanish classes have been
twisted and garbled into disloyalty,"

she declared after outlining her per-
sonal history.

I never have made confidants of
students. They have been told to say
the things shown in this testimony."

"You lie!" interrupted Sidney Roth,

111 South Avery avenue, high school
student and star witness for the prose-
cution. He was ejected from the board

TREATED HER MENTALLY
Declares He Sought to Keep
Mrs. Martin, Who Died, in
"Good Frame of Mind."



CORONER PROBES
"THOUGHT WAVE"
CASE OF WOMAN

Mrs. R. A. Martin, 69 and
Wealthy, Dies at the
Morrison Hotel.

Coroner Hoffman, after a personal
investigation last night, ordered a
rigid inquest into the death of Mrs.
Archela R. Martin, 69 years old, in her
room in the Morrison hotel late yes-
terday.

Mrs. Martin was a wealthy widow
of Franklin, Mass. She died ostensibly
from heart disease, but certain circum-
stances in the case led the coroner to order an inquest and to wire immediately to the woman's
relatives in the east for permission to conduct a post-mortem.

Mrs. Martin came to Chicago on
Dec. 20, for treatment for heart
disease, it is said. According to Dr.
C. Franklin Leavitt, who has offices
at 14 Washington street and says he
is a practitioner of psychopathology,
Mrs. Martin came after some
correspondence with him, for his
treatment. Shortly after she arrived
Dr. Leavitt called Dr. Franz H.
Harms, 25 East Washington street,
said to be a heart specialist, into the
case.

Treated Her Mentally.
"I treated her mentally—that is
kept her in good frame of mind," Dr.
Leavitt said last night. "Dr. Harms
was treating her for her heart
disease."

Information given Coroner Hoffman
by Dr. Francis W. Jiroch, house phy-
sician at the Morrison, aided the coro-
ner in reaching his decision to inquire
carefully into the woman's death.

"I was called in to attend Mrs. Mar-
tin on Tuesday afternoon," Dr. Jiroch
said. "I found that her heart action was
very slow. Her pulse was beating
only 30, whereas 70 is normal. I no-
ticed she had been given some kind of
injection. When I remarked upon the
sluggishness of her heart to her she
said:

"Well, doctor, I have had four in-
jections of digitalis today."

Secretary Baker and Daniels urged
against the competitive warfare and
both predicted an era of industrial ex-
pansion. They discounted the fear of
boycott in this country, the naval
secretary saying that "there is no more
danger of bolshevism taking hold in
America than there is of the kaiser enter-
ing the streets of Washington."

Secretary Baker said improvement of
rivers and harbors would be a ma-
jor factor in increasing foreign com-
merce for which ships were being
built. The waterway improvements,
he said, would furnish useful and profit-
able work for thousands upon thou-
sands of men.

Both declared it to be "an un-
thinkable thing that any soldier who
put on the uniform of his country and
either fought or was in training will be
allowed to remain without a job if
he wants one."

Secretary Daniels declared that the
railroads broke down under their in-
creased burden after America entered
the war in an eastern newspaper. Ac-
cording to the management of the
waterways, he thought doctors in the east had been treating Mrs.
Martin with "thought waves" and they also had something to do with her
system to throw off some sort of poison."

Dr. Leavitt told the coroner he had
obtained notice of Mrs. Martin's case
through an advertisement he had in-
cluded in an eastern newspaper. Ac-
cording to the management of the
waterways, he thought doctors in the east had been treating Mrs.
Martin with "thought waves" and they also had something to do with her
system to throw off some sort of poison."

Mrs. George Remus and her lawyer
husband agree that a woman has a
right to a divorce if her domestic sur-
roundings are annoying. Both said so
before the war.

And Mrs. Remus, since last Monday
night when her husband chased Her-
bert Youngs, a carpenter, from the
home of Mrs. Gene Holmes, 203 Ridge
avenue, Evanston, has been annoyed.

Mr. Remus told the coroner he had
seen Dr. Leavitt's connection with it by
Miss Jennie Watters, 6200 Champlain
avenue, a nurse, who attended Mrs.
Martin for a week or more previous to
her death.

When Dr. Leavitt came to give
Mrs. Martin a treatment last Sunday
morning, said Miss Watters, "he told
me to leave the room as he wanted to
talk business" with Mrs. Martin.

WIDOW OF DOCTOR.

Franklin, Mass., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Ra-
chael A. Martin, who was found dead in
her room in the Morrison hotel, Chi-
cago, was the widow of the late Dr.
Gregory A. Martin of this town, who
died March 9, 1915.

SUICIDE'S COAT
FAILS AS CLEW
TO AUTO MURDER

When the police discovered a button
was missing from the overcoat of a
man who jumped into the lake at Bur-
ton place last night, detectives work-
ing on the Josephine McDonald death
mystery grew interested immediately.

Today the delegations want the
government and the railroads to spend
roughly estimated \$100,000,000 in
and around Chicago during the ap-
proaching construction season—this in
addition to the construction that will
be financed by the local governmental
agencies and by private capital.

The employment delegation going to
Washington to confer with Illinois sen-
ators and representatives includes:

Prof. Howard G. Moulton, University
of Chicago; F. B. Sayre, president of
the American Water Works Association;

Adams E. T. Perkins, Edmund T.
Parks Engineering company; Blaine S.
Smith, Universal Portland Cement
company; Robert J. Thorne, now resid-
ing in Washington; Louis T. Jammie,
Clearing Industrial district; R. E.
Beach, business manager Association
of Commerce; Alderman John A. Rich-
ardson; Woodhall, John Toman, Al-
bert Fisher, and George Maypole.

The Chicago delegation to Washington
represents both the Chicago Associa-
tion of Commerce and the Mississippi
Valley association from this district.

Two delegations, aggregating twenty
Chicagoans, will leave today for Wash-
ington in the interest of larger indus-
trial activity. One group is going to
promote waterways, the other seeks
more work both for industries and
workers. The latter section is espe-
cially interested in getting the money
to permit realization of the railways.

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government and the railroads to spend
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represents both the Chicago Associa-
tion of Commerce and the Mississippi
Valley association from this district.

250 Ex-Convicts Loosed
on Chicago in Few Days

More than 250 paroled convicts have
been set at liberty in Chicago in the
last two or three days, Chief of Detec-
tives James L. Mooney declared yes-
terday. The great majority were re-
leased from the Rock Island arsenal.

Woman Pacifist in Jail
for 8 Months Is Released

After eight months of imprisonment
in County jail, while awaiting trial on
a charge of violating the espionage
act, Dr. Ruth Lighthall, pacifist, was
given her temporary freedom yester-
day by Federal Judge Carpenter.

J. R. Edmonds, 22 years old, a Jackie
stationed at Great Lakes, was found
asphyxiated by gas in a room in East
Ontario street yesterday.

Gas Kills Great Lakes

Jackie in Rooming House

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SOCIETY and Entertainments

Election of Officers Features Meeting of Friends of Opera

The Friends of Grand Opera held their second meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John Alan Carpenter, 710 Rush street. Little from the election of officers, no definite plans were outlined for the carrying on of the organization, these depending on such times as the various committees shall meet and discuss their ideas.

The officers elected were: Mrs. Harold McCormick, honorary chairman; Mrs. T. R. Crane Jr., chairman; Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, Mrs. Julian Rosenwald, Mrs. Frederic W. Upham, and Mrs. John A. Carpenter, vice chairmen; Charles E. Pike, treasurer; Mrs. John Wetherham, recording secretary; and M. Antonia Barthelmy, corresponding secretary.

There was an interesting meeting of the Young Fortnightly yesterday afternoon in the Fine Arts building.

Misses G. Powys, the English lec-

turer and critic, spoke on "The World and War Literature." Mr. Powys is always a brilliant, though radical speaker, and his discussion shed a rather vivid light on what in his opinion at least may be the future of theistic art of literature.

France has given her soul to England and the compensating gift of humor, a quiet submergence of British irony; and American writers the war has brought visions out of the common place.

Among those at the lecture were Mrs. Moses J. Wentworth, Mrs. Samuel T. Chase, Mrs. Hathaway Watson, Mrs. Joseph Medill Patterson, Mrs. Francis T. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Van Allen, Mrs. Robert T. Newberry, Miss John R. Drury, Mrs. George H. High, Mrs. Robert E. Rose, Mrs. Augustus S. Peabody, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Miss Edith May, Miss Helen Gilbert, and Miss Nancy Donnelly. Mrs. John W. Gary was presiding chairman.

The Alliance Francaise will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Woman's Athletic club to hear a talk by M. Robert Schmidt of the Conservatory of Paris on "Music, the Reaction of the Evolution of Art."

There will be a program of modern music to follow by Miss Alma Alpern, member may bring one guest.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mrs. Frank O. Lovell, Mrs. A. Starr Best, Mrs. Frederic W. Upham, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Archibald Freer, and Mrs. Robert Lay are among the women who will sponsor the ball in Washington for the building fund of the Illinois Woman's Athletic club. The club will be dressed in white walking distance of the loop and will be open to society, business, and professional women of the state.

The Thursday morning reading class will meet this morning at the residence of Mrs. William K. Kenly, 1511 Astor street.

The thirty club of which Miss Marie McIntosh is chairman, will give the fourth of its winter dances tomorrow night at the Art club, 616 South Michigan avenue. The chairman will be Mrs. Arthur Powers, Mrs. Harry M. McIntosh, Mrs. Thomas J. O'Gara, and Mr. John H. Winterbottom.

Mrs. Mildred Gaven Bowen will give a small tea Saturday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock at her studio, 104 South Michigan avenue, for Walter Dean Goldbeck of New York City, who is in Chicago to paint the portrait of Dan Marion Talbot of the University of Chicago.

Lient. Paul A. King of Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala., is the guest for ten days of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keelan of 4647 Indiana avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. West of 6385 Newbold avenue are spending the month at Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Brewster of 229 Lake Shore drive will leave today for New York City, whence they will sail for Marseilles for a month's vacation in France.

Mrs. Brewster is going as a representative of the national executive committee of the Fathers Children of France. Now that hostilities have ceased there are certain imperative changes to be made in the organization in order that new enthusiasm may be created in the interest of those unfortunate little folks.

Mrs. Brewster's splendid success as head of the committee in Chicago resulted in her being elected as a member of the conference. Through her efforts more than 15,000 young men in France have been assured sustenance, clothing and an education.

The opportunity that devastated France offers to those interested in reconstruction work has appeared again to Ensign Ambrose C. Cramer. Mr. Cramer has been in service abroad for two years. His wife and their little son, who are with Mrs. Cramer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miller of 3020 Lake Shore drive, may join him in Paris shortly, should he decide not to return.

Mrs. Charles Counsellman of 41 Bank street is in Florida for a four week visit.

Mr. James S. Stone of 684 Rush street has returned from New York where he spent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Burrows of 115 East Chestnut street have gone to Florida for a midwinter visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rehm of the Cooper-Carlton hotel are in Washington for a brief visit. Upon their return they will take an apartment on the south side.

Miss Edna L. Ryerson will arrive on Monday from Washington, and will be joined later by Mrs. Ryerson. They will occupy the E. L. Ryerson & residence on 12th Banks street, while Mr. Commander John Borden and Mrs. Borden of 1020 Lake Shore drive are arriving this morning from New York City, where Commander Borden landed Sunday from a year's service overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook of Evansville are spending February at Ormond, Fla.

Edgar Wolcott Blair, son of Mr. and Mrs. Watson F. Blair of 720 Rush street, is spending a few weeks in Florida.

Arthur Heun of 200 East Pearson street left yesterday for a midwinter sojourn in southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gaylord of 4717 Grand boulevard left early this week for Seacrest, Fla.

The Secor Cunningham has arrived from Camp Mead, Md., and is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Cunningham of 595 Lake Shore drive. Mrs. Cunningham will join



Miss Olive Collins
PHOTO BY LEWIS SMITH

Bible Institutes Plan Break with All Theological Schools

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
A definite break with all theological seminaries as they exist today seems certain as the result of action taken yesterday at the conference of world religion and vital Christianity at Moody Bible Institute auditorium.

The spirit of the meeting was militant and strong expressions denouncing liberal theology were frequent. Dr. J. M. Gray of Moody Institute was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up a declaration of faith on which all Bible Institutes can stand and to report at a world Bible conference to be held in Philadelphia May 27 to June 1.

The chief point indicating the break with all theological seminaries was the decision to enlarge the Bible Institute course, so it was said, there would be no need of a minister's attending any theological seminary. Instead he will be able to go directly into the ranks of the regular ministry after Bible institute training.

"The fight is on," said the Rev. W. L. Pettingill, president of the Philadelphia Bible Institute. "I am tired of trying to have fellowship with those who don't accept the Bible as the word of God. Either believe it or don't believe it."

"I am a graduate of a university and of theological seminary," said Principal John McDonald of Toronto Bible Institute.

"Formerly I used to advise students for the minister to go to the college and the seminary first, then come to the Bible Institute for additional Bible training. But I found that many men, after they had come under the influence of teachers of higher criticism of the German university type, were useless for the ministry.

There is a cleavage taking place in the church. It is Christianity against anti-Christianity. And it is the very ones takes sides. Our educational system is panzornized from the top down."

Yesterday was the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Dwight L. Moody, founder of Moody Institute, and references were made to his interest in contending for the integrity and authenticity of the books of the Bible.

Methodist ministers of Chicago will be entertained today at luncheon at the Edgewater Beach hotel in connection with the annual meeting of the board of Methodist Sunday school, which represents nearly 5,000,000 members throughout the world. The sessions began yesterday and will continue tomorrow. Dr. David G. Downey of New York spoke last evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

he husband the latter part of the week.

Miss Grace Gassett, who is spending several weeks as the guest of Mrs. Frederick D. Countiss of 1524 Lake Shore drive, went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, in the week for a visit of a few days. She will return tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer G. Case of the Civic Club left yesterday by motor for Palm Beach, where they will spend six weeks.

Miss Cecilia Clay Rogers of 507 Rockwood street has gone to Florida for the remainder of the season.

Philip A. Starck and daughters, Miss Gladys Stark and Miss Marguerite Stark of \$100 Sheridan road, are at Palm Beach until the 1st of April.

Mrs. Leonora S. Watson and Miss Annabel Risner of 3256 Ellis avenue are leaving today for California, where they will spend several months. From there they will proceed to Japan for a stay of several months.

Mrs. A. W. Holtsberg and daughter, Eleanor, of 2746 Kimball avenue, have left for San Antonio to pass the remainder of the winter.

**

WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Special]—Mrs. Marshall, wife of the vice president, and her house girls, are leaving for the winter. Mrs. Marshall is spending a month in Europe.

The Chicago College club has several interesting meetings arranged.

Tomorrow from 4 until 5 o'clock a tea will be given and the musical program is in charge of Dr. Carver Williams.

The hostesses for the afternoon are Miss Sue Chatfield and Mrs. Albion W. Hobson. Saturday morning at 11 o'clock Mrs. Arthur Ryerson will speak last evening.

It is predicted that the next season will witness a cotton revival. In fact, historians trace parallel between the period of dress excesses which followed the French revolution and our present pageantlike modes.

WEDDINGS, ENGAGEMENTS

A quiet wedding was celebrated yesterday at 4:30 o'clock at Grace Episcopal church at Fifteenth street and Wabash avenue when Miss Gladys Oliver, sister of Walter Lloyd Oliver of the Parkway hotel, was married to Charles Netcher, son of Mrs. Mollie Netcher Neuberger. Only immediate relatives were present. The bride wore a traveling suit of blue and a corsage of orchids. Townsend Netcher was best man.

The marriage of Miss Adele Schroeder to Rufus Cutler Cushman Jr. of Boston took place yesterday at the church at 15th and the bride is the daughter of the late Dr. W. E. Schroeder, 5490 Greenwood avenue. The service was read by Dr. William R. Wedderpoon. The bride wore a simply fashioned gown of white chameuse and carried a bouquet of valley lilies and roses.

Miss Estelle Pearl Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis of Elgin, Ill., and Mrs. S. Gamble, president of the Chicago and Environs Lumber company, were married yesterday at the Hotel La Salle. After a honeymoon trip to California, the couple will make their home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Greenberg of 2127 Potomac avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte Lillian, to George Glick of Chicago.

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Campaign for Child Born Out of Wedlock

In these days, when child welfare is the concern of the nation, it is fitting that every child should be entitled to its name, to proper support, and to all its natural rights. This is the opinion of Miss Nella Carlin, Chicago's woman assistant state's attorney, who has called upon the Illinois Department of Women's Clubs, the Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Woman's Protective association to come to the help of the child born out of wedlock.

Judge William N. Gemmill of the Court of Domestic Relations, in which Miss Carlin acts as state's attorney, has drawn up an amendment to the present statute which, if passed, would provide for the support of children born out of wedlock as well as those of legitimate birth. It provides that when the fatherhood of a child is established by law, that father shall be obliged to pay according to his ability for the support of the child during its minority.

Miss Carlin says a bill also has been prepared to care specially for the welfare of the child born out of wedlock, and clubwomen are engaged in the passage of the bill or the amendment.

It is predicted that the next season

FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



OBITUARY.

Rudolf Aronson, Famous
Comic Opera Manager, Dies

New York, Feb. 5.—[Special]—Rudolf Aronson, composer and for years a producer of light opera, died here yesterday, aged 63 years.

Orchestra SUNDAY AFTERNOON
WHEELS & VOEGEL Present
IN VIOIN RECITAL
TOSCHA SEIDEL

Tickets Today—50¢ to \$2 (War Tax 10%)

The Chicago Association University of Michigan Alumnae will give a patriotic musical and tea next Wednesday at the Chicago College club from 2:30 until 5 o'clock. "Memory Sketches of Lake Michigan," a group of paintings by J. Wellington Reynolds, will be shown and described by the artist.

Tomorrow at 1 o'clock Mrs. Sydney McCullin will speak at the Gordon on "Concerning the Happiness of Blind People."

Brig. Gen. Hugh H. Johnson will speak this morning in the ballroom of the New Morrison hotel before the civic industrial meeting. Gen. Johnson has been awarded the distinguished service medal. He is staff chief in Mexico; assisted Crowder in formulating the selective service law; aided Goethals in reorganizing the supply department of the army; and represented the army on the war industry board. The meeting will begin at 12 o'clock. Gen. Johnson will lecture on "The Business Lessons of the War."

The Catholic Social center will have a card party at Mahala Brothers' room tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The entertainment is given for the benefit of poor children of the west side district.

William M. Rosetti, author, died here today.

William Michael Rosetti was born Sept. 25, 1829, the son of Gabriele Rosetti, a painter and professor of Italian in King's college, London, and Frances Mary Lavinia Rosetti. In 1874 he married Emma Lucy Tracy, an author and painter.

Mr. Rosetti was the author of several biographical works on famous poets and the editor of many books of poems, among them those of Shelley, Blake and Dante and Christiansen.

He built the New York Casino, and made the name of that a trade-mark for his productions.

"Ermine," "Nady," and "Poor Jonathan" were notable successes imported and put on here by him. He composed numerous light pieces for orchestra and piano, and directed a march. The Rosetti left for the Progressive campaign of 1912. It was first played at the Progressive convention in the Coliseum.

William M. Rosetti, Author, Dies in London

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Bears Dominate Coarse Grain Market for Day

News from the Southwest
Principal Factor in
Price Decline.

By CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Bearish sentiment dominated coarse grain markets yesterday with southward news the factor. Prices declined sharply, but rallied at the last and closed with losses of 3¢ to 5¢ a corn, the latter on March, while oats were off 1½ to 2¢, February closing in Chicago.

Oats in the southwestern markets lost 5¢, with Kansas City leading while oats were 1½ to 2¢ lower. Oats in Minnesota lost 1½¢ and in Winnipeg 1½¢. Rye futures in Minneapolis were 5¢ to 6¢ lower and barley 1¢ lower.

No Further Demand for Corn.

Corn in the southwest was reported as having been taken up, with sample prices weak and lower in all markets, and radically bearish sentiment, with heavy and persistent selling by houses with eastern connection, headed by Clement-Curtis, Wagner, Thomas & McKinnon, Jackson Bros., and Bartlett Frazier, prices declined 40¢ to 45¢. Buying against bids was a factor in checking the decline, and a rally came toward the last. Sherman-Hammill bought on a scale down.

A report that 50,000 bu had been sold to New York exporters had some effect on sentiment in the close. February finished at 1919, March at 1919½. May was off 1½ to 2¢.

The market was much talked about increased country offerings, but only a few lots were brought to arrive here. There was sign of some uneasiness on the part of sellers, swing to the persistent decline in cash values, but on the whole the offerings were small. The movement is extremely light for this season, only 85,000 bu of corn were taken in.

In three days primary points have had 180,000 bu, or 80,000 bu less than the previous week, and compared with 3,994,000 bu last year. Shipments were 1,853,000 bu against 1,711,000 bu last year. Kansas City stocks have increased 150,000 bu for this week.

Oats in Sharp Break.

Oats were almost without support early, and prices declined 5¢ to 6¢, with strong local professionals pressing the selling side firmly. It was not until May touched sign that any great buying power developed, but when corn rallied oats followed and finished with February at 1919, March at 1919½. May at 1919, and July at 1919½.

While shelling demand was reported as slow, domestic business aggregated 120,000 bu. Feed dealers were good buyers and paid 1½ to 2¢ over February for No. 2 oats, and 5½ to 6¢ over for standards. Receipts were 54 cars, while the country offerings showed no signs of increasing. Sample values were 20¢ lower. In three days primary arrivals have been 1,750,000 bu, or 140,000 bu less than a week ago, and compared with 2,786,000 bu last year. Shipments were 2,214,000 bu, against 1,874,000 bu last year. Clearances for the day aggregated \$12,000 bu.

Rye in Bad Break.

Rye broke 6¢/lb for cash and 5½ to 6¢ for futures. Spot No. 2 sold at \$1.30½ lb, at the bottom, showing 32¢ under the recent government basis. There was no real export inquiry reported on the decline, but it brought \$1.2061/27, and No. 1 was \$1.15. Receipts: cars: Milwaukee 1½ lower, and Minneapolis 3¢ lower. The northwest had 5 cars.

Bearish declined 20¢/lb in sympathy with other grains and on a letup in the demand. Malsters and elevator interests bought freely on the break. Spot sales were at 5½¢/lb. Receipts: cars: Milwaukee was 1¢ lower, and Minneapolis 3¢ lower. The northwest had 5 cars.

Barley declined 20¢/lb in sympathy with the flour trade. Millers and dealers do not know what to do regarding the future, due to uncertainty as to what will happen regarding the wheat price at the end of the month. Sales of spot sets winter wheat from the southwest and 10¢ to 10½¢ regular range is \$10.10 to \$10.50. Hard winter wheat is 10¢ to 10½¢ regular. In B.C. sacks. Rye is lower. Rye and white wheat is 37½¢/lb and very slow.

The Chicago Flour Men's club met yesterday and passed resolution asking for investigation.

High flour is most unsatisfactory.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WHERE ARE YOU TODAY?

CROCKERS.
PICKERS. Crockery and packers. High paid; steady position, well ventilated, working rooms; best conditions. Close all year at 10 a.m. at once.

AGNUS & CO., W. 33d-st.

MENT IS ADDRESSES who send us letters. It is not a job hunter. We receive numerous business where our own efforts are 20 years experience, but who have no time to go through our services and products. Many having given us their names and addresses. A few of these letters are from men who are in a position to do what we are in a position to do.

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Salesman.

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Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.
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Preferably those experienced in automobile supplies. Lamp and electric apparatus; short hours, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. \$10 weekly. Address N.M. 403, Tribune.

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FEBRUARY 15.

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We also pay railroad fare to accepted persons, and their trials, expenses, commissions, and other incidental expenses will be covered. \$50 weekly. Will pay at start.

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Technique required. Good record, at least high school graduate or equivalent. C. H. Johnson, 813 Garland Blvd.

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